THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and foreign Literature, Science, and the fine Arts.

No. 1126.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849.

PRICE POURPENCE Stamped Edition, Ed.

ience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are relasted in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition titles, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quan Malaquais, Paris, or at the Fubiliation Office, 15, Weilington.ettert North, Strand, London. For France Quanties not requiring the positing to be paid in London, 28th. Or 11.2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

VINGS COLLEGE, LONDON.—One of the MASTERSHIPS of the SCHOOL being about to become rEAST, the Council are ready to receive APPLICATIONS, respanied by testimonials, from gentlemen wishing to offer suggested to the consistent for this appointment. All Quaddates must be mean of the Church of England, and Graduates of the University of seed of Cambridge.

By order of the Council St. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

DOYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY._The DOYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The LANIVERSARY MEETING of this Society, for the Electron of Officers, ca., will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 3, 1933100-71-2C., on MUNDAY, the Sish inst, at One o'clock, reprint the Ballot, the Gold Medals awarded by the Goungil to see Meany Layard, Eq. D.C.L., and to Baron Charles Higgs, is pressuded by the President, who will deliver his Annais More than the Company of the DixNER will take place at the New Trayenged House Lissay, St. Jamos's-street, at Seven o'clock precisely.

THE CAVENDISH SOCIETY, THE CAVENDISH SOCIETY,

Instituted for the Promotion of Chemistry and its allied tesses, by the Diffusion of the Literature of these subjects. The Second Volume of the Translation of 'GMELINS' HANDONG of CHEMISTR' Will shortly be ready for circulation to a Soberibera, as the first diam, which are now due for this year, and the collector, which are now due for this year, and the collector, or transmitted to the Secretary, and the collector of the Annal Subscription of Id. 1s. The Works published for 1848, ansity, a volume of Chemical Reports and Memoirs on subjects satisfied with Chemical Philosophy, edited by Prof. Graham; and first Volume of the Translation of 'GMELIN'S HANDONG (CHEMISTRY, may still be had by parties subscribing for that year.

THEOPHILUS REDWOOD, Secretary, p. Montague-street, Russell-square

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON. DETICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON,

EXHBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The Second Meeting will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th of Jen. Subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday the che at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, a.m., on the of Exhibition.

The Gaste will be open to Visitors at One, F.M. Tickets are result of Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each, or at the Garden in testemeon of the days of Exhibition, at 7s. 6d. each; but then also the control of the Society.

I.S. No Tickets will be issued in Regent-street on the day of Eightiden.

CARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITU-

CARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The SIXTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER in aid
the Finds of his Society will take place at the London Coffeelam, an FRIDAY, the list of June next, W. E. G. FARSER,
ing Moblemen and Gentlemen, who have kindly consented to
size Revards:—
The Right Hon, the Earl of ELLEMBER.
The Baron Goldsmid. R.N.
The Baron Goldsmid.
Option James Lamont, R.N.
I Alexander Henderson, M.D.
William Hills, Esq.
John E. Davis, Esq.
John E. Sersen, John Lawrie, Esq.
Convert E. Tibury, Esq.
John E. Million, Esq.
John M. Wrench, Esq.
John M. Wrench, Esq.
By order,
By order,
By Order,
By Order,
By Order,
By Order,
By Exp. Converting the Street Street

TXETER HALL.

On WENNESDAY EVENING.

EXETER HALL On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JABELE HALL—ON WEDNISDAY EVENING,
June 20th, will be performed MENDELSSOHN'S ORA70510 ELIJAH; when the principal vocal parts will be sussuled by HERR PISCHER (for the first time), Miss Lucombe,
Is beakin (Pupil of Mrs. Alfred Shawi, Mrs. Noble, and Mrs.
Alfred Shawi, Mrs. Noble, and Mrs.
Alfred Shawi, Mrs. And the Chorus
Large Shawi, Mrs. Alfred Shawi, Mrs. And the Chorus
Large Shawi, Mrs.
Large Shawi

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the neighbourhood fürerpool, a LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL. histocopy reasons can be given for the retirement of the present mediatess. Address W., 99. Post-office, Liverpool.

Just published,

THE CELLINI CUP.— The SILVER CUP

BENYENUTO CELLINI, preserved in the Print-Room

the British Museum, has long been famed for its great beauty.

Permission of Brusteen, a Copy has lately been made in

Bell, and finely the Trusteen, a Copy has lately been made in

seal, and finely the Trusteen, and price the Copy of the Copy

IBUT. GEN. VISCOUNT HARDINGE,
16 CR. and STAFF, on the FIELD of FEROSHUHUR.
bistacts to the Honourphic the Court of Directors of the East
India Company.

ARI and DOMINIC COLLAGHI & CO., 13 and 14, Pall
hill Back Fablishers to Her Mojesty, beg to state that they are
the state of the Court of

THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND, from the PORTRAIT by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, to be engraved in the first style of art by Mr. Thomson. Proofs before Letters, 4. 4s.; Lettered Proofs, 3. 3s.; Prints, 16. 11s. 46. Subscribers' names received by Messrs. Dickinson & Co. 114, New Bond-street.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND: instituted 1790, 100, incorporated 1818, for the Protection and Relief of Authors of genius and learning, and their Families, who may be in want or distress.

Patron-Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
President-The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, K.G.

Subscriptions and Donations announced at the Anniversary Dinner, Wednesday, May 16, 1849:— (Lieut.-Gen. the Lord, Viscount HARDINGE, G.C.B., in the chair.)

Those marked (*) are Stewards. Her Majesty the Queen, 11th don,

don. His Excellency Chevalier Runsen, Prussian Mi-His Excellency Chevalier
Bunsen, Prussian Mimister, 8th ann. 11, Esc., 5 o
mister, 8th ann. 12, 15 o
M.P., 18th don.
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Ceclle, French Ambassador
The Cholmondele, Trusto Canterbury and York
and the Bishop of London, as Trustees of the
Cholmondeley Charities, 50 o
3rd don.
Trustees of the
Cholmondeley Charities, 50 o
3rd don.
Strustees of the
Cholmondeley Charities, 50 o
3rd don.
Strustees of the
Cholmondeley Charities, 50 o
3rd don.
Strustees of the
Cholmondeley Charities, 50 o
3rd don.
Strustees of the
Cholmondeley Charities, 50 o
John Dickinson, Esq., 14th
don. John Slurray, Esq., 6th don. 12 12 *T. Cautley Newby, Esq., 10 0 William Parrott, Esq. 1 1 Major-Gen. Sir O. Pasley, G.C.B., ann. 1 1 John Pepys, Esq., 15th don. J. H. Philipps, Esq., 6th Quain, Esq. R. stlenry Daniel, Eeg., M. D. 10 John Dickinson, Esg., 14th don.

O. Wentworth Dilke, Esg., 15 o

O. Wentworth Dilke, Esg., M. F. 10 10

11th don.

11th don *J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq. *William Spence, 10 10 10 F.R.S. Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., 18 A. R.A. Edward Stanley, 10 10 M.P. 10 10 10 The Stationers' Company, 20 0 Alfred Tellsysen, 1 1
W. M. Thackeray, Esq., 5 0
Wm. Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., 4th don.
Seq., 15 5
Benjamin Travers, Esq., 5 5
Hon, G. Rice Trevor, M.F., 5 5 #John Former, saw, ... 5 A Friend to Literature, 5 M J Literature, 10 M Jenny Hallam, 182, 2nd 5 M J Literature, 10 M J Lit

Rev. Dr. Hessey, 4th don. 1 1

The principle of the Royal Literary Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning who may be reduced to ties or declining life of the power of literary exertion. This assistance is renewed as often as the Committee consider necessary, and is extended at the death of the author to his widow and children. During the last 60 years the Committee have devoted to the relief of the unfortunate scholar the sum of 36,506; and 2,79 grants have been bestowed upon upwards of 1,200 applicants.

Donations and subscriptions in aid of the benevolent purposes of the Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Edila, British Museum; and William Tooke, Edg., 12, Russellsquare; and at the chambers of the Corporation, 78, Greak Russellstroet, by

THE LATE JAMES MORIER, Esq.—It is proposed to publish an ENGRAVING of the above Gentleman, from the Picture by William Boxata, Esq. at the Color of Education, is desirous of an engagement as GOVERNESS.

N A Reducation, is desirous of an engagement as GOVERNESS.

IN A PRINCIPAL STATE OF A ST

TO PROPRIETORS and PUBLISHERS of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, and BOOKSELLERS.

—The Publisher of a London Newspaper, who will be disengate, early in June, is desirous of an ENAGEMENT as PUBLISHER OF ASSISTANT. Reference permitted to the proprietor.—Address X. I.Z., at Mr. Canra, 47, West Strand.

TO ADVERTISEMENT COLLECTORS. The Publishers of a Quarterly Periodical require a competent person to collect Advertisements for them in London. Payment liberal. — Address, J. & W., Messra H. Street, 11, Serlestreet, Lincoln's Inn.

THE NEW MODE of DRAWING. - Specimens of this original and rapid mode of sketching from nature may be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till 1 o'clock, at 57, Orchardstreet, Portman-square—The materials, or a prospectus, are supplied on application to Mr. Walker, who has had the honour to instruct many of the Royal Academicians and the Nobility and Gentry.

TO EDITORS, AUTHORS, AND LEARNED SOCIETIES.

DLACK'S AGENCY and OFFICES for PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS, English or Foreign, Monthly or Weekly, in the most central part of London, with a commanding shop front, extensive warehouse-room, and private comming houses, rent free. A B. ard-room for Societies or Lectarers to accommodate upwards of 100 members. Agencies understaken continued to the control of the control

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of MACAULAY' N. E. HUNDRED COTTES Of MACACULES WERE MIGHAND, and an ample supply of every other recent Work of merit and interest, are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY; and max essays be secured by Subscribers at ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM. Literary Institutions and Book Societics are supplied in all parts of the Country on library terms. For Frospetiese apply the properties of the Country on there is the properties of the Country of the Properties of the Country of the Properties of the Country of the Properties of the P

THE NEW BOOKS ARE FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS for Perusal on Publication, and in any Subscribers of Perusal on Publication, and in any Robility and Gentry in town and country are supplied. A large Robility and Gentry in town and country are supplied. A large class for the especial accommodation of those who desire the New Works only. The POST CATALOGUE, with terms, sent free to orders inclosing two stamps, addressed Messrs. Saunders & Otley. Conduit-street.

LITERARY ASPIRANTS, POETS, TRANS-LATORS, and POSSESSORS of UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS.—The attention of the above is directed to a very useful work, entitled HINTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR AUTHORS in Writing, Printing and Publishing their Works, detailing every requisite information. It may be had of all Booksellers, price is, &d., or will be sent post free to any part of the Kingdom to order, inclosing 18 stamps, addressed Mr. Bull, Public Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

NEW SYSTEM at BULL'S LIBRARY. The very general subfaction that has resulted from the New System planned and adopted by Mr. Butt, with a view to the public convenience, renders it destrable more extensively to make known the advantages which it secures to Subscribers at many the subscribers at the subscribers of the subscribers at the subscribers, to the extent that every years Subscribers and the subscribers, to the extent that every years Subscribers can have Two Guineas' worth of the New Works to keep.

Further particulars may be seen in the Terms, which are sent Further particulars may be seen in the Terms, which are sent Cavendish-square, London.

CHEAP COPIES OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

Only d. 4s., published at 10t, Only d. 4s., published at 10t, Only d. 4s., published at 10t, OUDON'S ARBORETUM et FRUTIBRITANNICUM; or, the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, Native and Foreign, Hardy and Half-bardy, with their Propagation, Culture, Management, and Uses. S vols. Svo. With above 400 Plates, and upwards of 3,500 Woodcuts of Trees and Shrubs, extra cloth.

Reduced to 14e, published at 11, 10a, REPTON'S COMPLETE WORKS on LAND-SCAPE GABDENING and LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. New Edition, with large Additions by J. C. Loupon, and 256 Engravings. Thick 87c, cloth.

Reduced to M. 10a. published at St. 8a., CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM, arranged according to its Organisation, serving as a Foundation for the Natural History of Animals; the Crustacea, Arachnides, and Insecta, by Lavantille. Templated from the last French edition, with 500 Coloured Plates, comprising upwards of 4,000 Figures of Quasical Plates, comprising upwards of 4,000 Figures of Quasical Roots of the Coloured Plates, comprising upwards of 4,000 Figures of Quasical Roots of the Coloured Plates, comprising upwards of 4,000 Figures of Quasical Roots of the Coloured Plates, comprising upwards of 4,000 Figures of Quasical Roots of the Coloured Plates of the Coloured Pl

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS in all branches of NATURAL HISTORY, both New and Second-hand, will be published in June, gratis and post from G. WILLIS, GREAT PIAZZA, COVENT-GARDEN.

DISSOLVING VIEWS, Apparatus for Public and Private Exhibitions, Painting, Chromatrope, and Moveable Fluures for the same, Cay-Hydrogen and Table Microscope; Air Pump, Electrical and Electro-Linguistic Machine; Working Models of Steam Engines, &c. Illustrated Catalogue, with prices attached to each article, and Illicuise Estimates of different sets of Apparatus. 1s.; per post, 1s. 3d.—6. W. Colling, Royal Polytechnic Institution, London.

MAY S, STRAND rnold

AND

and landange

journal criss
at towns posses
classes, whose
to be regretted
toma of seeing d, will be fully

not in dry and

ate and future N, will also be an, will be the tily cames the

and interesting athered, all the of the British on which their rill be founded useful to many

ppointments of blic Meetings musements.

of this paper.
w preliminary
to enable the
moe, if he have

hers, believe the progress of the a faithful and a soon as it ared copier of the area provincial copier of the area provincial copier of the area of t

yal Academy.

T. TED HISTORIC reantile point to become to MENT.

Newsman of on Friday.

and pub-

BLACK

L-The C

THE

1. Are 2. Tic 4. Me 5. Th 6. Me 7. Cri 8. Cos 9. Ro 10, Th

THE

ROL

No. 14. 18.

WOR

WOR

The 1 NEW

AINS

Cor

XIII. II XIV. 7 XV. 7 XVI. 7

AIN

Day's Rai

Cambrian Hughes, sure. By Diemen's and his Van der By J. E.

dum-Sp Gia, by pathy be Rhymes Publis J. O. Cla

tions me

THE Pa

1. A

2 CH

3 AL 4 TE

6. IR 7. CA

a. CA 9. H

10. BI 11. TI

Londo

SH

THE

JUV

E

Dr. Forbes's Physician's Holi-day, or a Month in Switzer-land. Lady Alice, or the New Una. 3

Rupert and the Cava-By Eliot Warburton. China and the Chinese. By Sirr.

A vols.

A v

VISITING and WEDDING CARDS executed V in the most elegant styles. A gentleman's name, plate, and no best visiting cards, for as dd.; lady's, ds. A great wardey of thomery and blotting-cases, travelling writing desks and dressing-cases, portfolios of all sizes, inkstands; writing papers at 9d. 1e., 8d. dd. and 2s. 3d. the packet of five quires; and every article in stationery of the best quality and lowest prices.—At LIMBIED'S, 184, Strand, facing Gatherine-Street.

Sales by Auction.

Library of the late Rev. STEPHEN ISAACSON, F.S.A.; Valuable MSS., Early Wardrobe Accounts, Autographs, &c. Falianhe MSS., Early Wardrobe Accounts, Autographs, &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary
Property, will SELL by AUCTION at their Great Room,
191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, and four following
days, at 1 o'clock mest puncharly; (Sunday excepted), the Liand a valuable SELECTION from the LIBRARY of a well-known
ANTIQUARY; comprising upwards of 300 Manuscripts, including English Wardrobe-Rolls and Household Books from the
time of Edward I., Chartera, Heraldry, Pedigrees, Family History, MSS. Illustrative of nearly every English County, others
connected with Irish History, and History and Antiquities genecollection of Niscellaneous Literature, mostly in fine condition,
many in russia and moreoco bindings.—May be viewed on Monday
and Tuesday. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Illuminated MSS, from the Cabinet of a well-known Collector. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary POINTON & SIMPSUN, Auctioneers of Literary
Property, will Sells by AUCTION at their Great Room.
191, Piccadilly, on SATURDAY, June 2, (in addition to the sale of
Books and M8S, on that day) a few very fine ILLUMINATED
MANUSCRIPTS. consisting of Missals and Books of Offices,
with exquisite Illuminations in a Ligh state of Art—a Persian
MS. with Illuminations—an Armenian MS.—some Historical
MSS. &c.—May be viewed with the books previously advertised.
Catalogues will be sent on application.

Books, the Property of Messrs. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN & LONGMANS, giving up that Branch of their Business for the convenience of their Publishing and Whole-

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & CO., MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & CO., Auctioners of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCHION, at their House, Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, June 4th, and ten following days, the above valuable COLLECTION, in which will be found Works in every brauch of Literature; including the great Work on Egypt, published under the auspices of Bonaparte, 23 vols. folio — Musée Français, 4 vols. folio, profis before the letter—Chalerie, par Lebrum, 3 vols. folio, profis before the letter—Chalerie, par Lebrum, 3 vols. folio, profis folio, public folio, profis folio, p

The Valuable Collection of Engraved Gems, Babylonian an Persepolitan Antiquities of the late J. R. STEUART, Esq.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & CO., Auc Lissnos, S. Ellium Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, S. Wellington-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, June 23nd, at 1 precisely, the Ington-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, June 23nd, at 1 precisely, the ROMAN ENGRAYED GEMS, formed by the late distinguished Anticucrian, JOHN ROBERT STEUART, Esq.; together with some vary interesting Babylonian, Persepolitan, and other Antiquities, including a masgnifecent Etruseau Vase, one of the finest in existence.—To be viewed on the Wednesday and Thursday previous to the Sale.

Architectural and Civil Engineering Books, &c. saved from the late Fire at Mr. TAYLOR'S, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, and slightly injured.

OPLIS & SON will SELL by AUCTION, at TOPLIS & SON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 16, E. Paul's Churchvard on THURSIAN NEXT, May Sist, at 1 punctually, VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS on ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEELING, &c.; amongst which will be found Brett's Railway Practice, 1st and Sand Series—Bitton's Cathedrals and Churches—Caxter's Recueil d'Antique, 5 vols.—Davy's Precedents—Dallaway's Architecture—Duglale's St. Paul's by Ellis—Gathey's Altic dee Ponts—Gandents—Duglale's St. Paul's by Ellis—Gathey's Altic dee Ponts—Gandents—and Fragments—King's Monuments, 4 vols.—Loudon on Gardens—Nicholson's Works—Puglis Normandy—Richardson's Vitruvius Britannica—Repton on Landscape Gardening—Strutt's Sylva—Stanhope's Olympia—and numerous other valuable works of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of reference, coloured Prints, a few copies of Howell's Characters of the Charac

The LIBRARY of the late Rev. H. F. LYTE.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by COUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 23. Fleet-street. London, early in JUNE. Exp. 12 to the result of the street. However, and the street is some street in the st ENGRAVINGS AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. CHOICE COLLECTION, Ancient and

A CHOICE COLLECTION, Ancient and Modern, ON Sale, at reduced prices, comprising the best Works of the most distinguished Masters, among whom may be mentioned-Wille, Edelinck, Denoyer, Wooltet, Strange, Raphacl-Morghen, Sharp, Hollar, Porporati, Earlom, &c.; also brilliant specimens after Titian, Raphacl, Corregglo, Guido, Teniers, Turner, Danby, Martin, &c.
The Prints are generally in fine condition, and have formed portions of the most celebrated Collections. It may be sufficient to Verstöllk Van Soelen.

Catalogues forwarded on the receipt of two postage stamps.

Geoore, Love, S.; Runnbill-row, Finsbury, London.

sa Established above 69 years.

PASHIONABLE HERALDIC NOTE I ASHION ABLE HERALDIC NOTE PAPER, STAMPED ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, WAFEIS, &c IN PERFECTION.—A crest, or beautiful three-letter cypher die, for 10a, 6d; 1,100 wafers, atamped therewith, 10a 6d; adhesive cream laid envelopes, all stamped with any initials in full, from 1s, per limitent for herselfield engravings of the first order; and the stamping in gold colour and silver relief is unparalleled for brilliancy and crisupess. Ten thousand specimens on view, already executed for Her Majesty's Fores, Noblemen, Institutions, 6c. 6c.

Quadrant, Regent-street, three doors from the County Fire Office.

LEONARD & CUNNINGHAM, AUCTIONEERS, No. 37, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.
*** Consignments of Books, Paintings, Engravings, Fancy
cods. and other articles, respectfully solicited for Sales at Auction.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER.—Just pub-HE ANEROUID BAROJIEALAS DISSEMBLY PRO-Hished, price 18 64. A Few Remarks upon the Construction and Principles of Action of the ANEROID BAROMETER, a and Use of the Barometer, Defence of the Torricellan Tube, &c. &c. By CHARLES FRODSHAM, F.K.A.S. Assoc. Inst. C.E. Chromometer-maker. Arold's, 84, Strand, corner of Cecil-street.

Gratis (by post 4 Stamps).

Williams d. Morgate's Catalogue of German Books.

I nem Chition. 14 Benrietta . Street, Cobent . Barben.

London.

R E V E R B E R A T I O N S.
"We chant our own times and social circumstances."—Emerson.
London: John Chapman, 1st, Strand.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION of ST.

PAUL'S EPISTLE to the ROMANS, on Definite Rules
of Translation. By HERMAN HEINFETTER, Author of
Rules for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek
Manuscripts. Conduction of Control Cradock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row.

FOREIGN OPERAS, with Italian and English Text COMPLETE, in the STANDARD LYRIC DRAMA, containing every Note of the Original Music and every World of the Text, in small 4to, equally suited to the Theatre or Drawing-

1. MOZART'S FIGARO, price 16a in boarda. 2. BELLINT'S NORMA, 10a 6d in boarda. 3. ROSSINT'S BARBIERE, 16a in boarda. 4. BELLINT'S SONNAMBULA, 12a 6d in boards.

4. DELLIAITS SONNAMBULA, 122. 66. In boards.
WEBER'S celebrated Opera DER FREISHUTZ is now in the course of publication. No. 23 of the 'Standd Lyric brama,' published on the 1st of May, forming the first
trion of that nuch admired opera, with German and English
exx. Each Part of the Standard Lyric Drama contains of
the Standard Lyric Drama contains of
d is published monthly.
T. Boosey & Co. Publishers, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street.

POPERY AND ASTROLOGY.

REASONS for BELIEF in JUDICIA ASTROLOGY, comprising some Advice to 8 cmarks on the Dangerous Character of Popish Price Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Post 8vo. price 6s. PHILOSOPH EXACT

"We have become acquainted at the moment of going to my the first property of the first

INMAN ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, Just published, in royal 8vo. price 3s.

CORMULÆ and RULES for making CALCO. LATIONS on PLANS of SHIPS, &c.
By JAMES INMAN, D.D.
Late Professor at the Royal Naval College, P
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterl

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. Translation of 'Chapman's Architectura Navis
Mercatoria,' with the Notes of Clairbois and the Translator. 2. System of Navigation and Nautical Astronom

with Appendix, containing Proofs of the Rules, &c. 129.

3. A Separate Volume of Corresponding Nant Tables. 35s.
4. Treatise on Naval Gunnery. 5s.

5. Treatise on Linear Perspective, as applied Drawing from Nature, &c. 2a. 6d.

NEW ROMANCE BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WAYFARIS

NEW ROMANCE BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WAYFARIS' SKETCHES.'

SKETCHES.'

J Does Svo. price 12e, ed.

J By the Author of 'Wayfaring Sketches amongst the Gesland Turks, and the Shores of the Danube, by a Seven Year is and Turks, and the Shores of the Danube, by a Seven Year is a "This work opens in the midst of the Arabian desert, and earls the reader through many parts of the habitable world.-fine is the reader through many parts of the habitable world.-fine is the reader through many parts of the habitable world.-fine is the range in the reader through many parts of the habitable world.-fine is training in the service of the English village. There is much power imagination; and the general tone partiales of the trade and to power, one using his abilities for the furtherance of Christian in and the counteraction of evil, the other unining the glist of the sum and the counteraction of evil, the other unining the glist of the sum and the counteraction of evil, the other unining the glist of the further in the service of Satan. An excellent Christian spiritrum shapp out the volume.—Exclusion Churchman.

Kivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterlooplese.

Just mublished, turnerial Svo. with 10 large Plates wire its 6!

Just published, imperial 8vo. with 10 large Plates, wise lik & cloth lettered,

AN ESSAY on a PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM A ESSA I OBB PROPUSED NEW SYSTE.

of FORTIFICATION, with Hints for its Application our National Defences. By JAMES FERGUSSON, M.R.R. Author of 'An Historical Inquiry into the True Principle: Beauty in Art, '&a. Also, be-the-creation.

Beauty in Art, &c.

In imp. 8vo. with fine Plates and Woodcuts, price 16a extra del

and Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jen salem, with restored Plans of the Temple, &c., and Plans, Settand Details of the Church built by Constantine the Great own Holy Sepulchre, now known as the Mosque of Omar, sale of Illustrations.

London: John Weale, 59, High Holborn.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

On the 31st instant will be published, price 1s., the Second Number of

DAVID COPPERFIELD THE YOUNGER, Of Blunderstone Rookern.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HABLOT K. BROWNE,

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

THE LAST OF THE BARONS,

By SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART.,

is now in course of publication (in Weekly Numbers, price 1]d., and in Monthly Parts, price 7d.) in the NEW POPTLA EDITION OF SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S WORKS.

Tales already completed in this Edition,

EUGENE ARAM (just published), with a Frontispiece and New Preface, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt back, price 3s. 6d.

PELHAM, ditto. ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto, PAUL CLIFFORD, ditto, 3s. 6d. RIENZI, ditto. ditto, 3s. 6d.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 186, Strand.

Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at the Railway Stations.

JUDICIA ce to Students

inge, SOPHY

nt of going to me, independently, in that logical em rinciples laid to and, do... We have the treatise, and a r interest in that attly relate to a ty and to about a party of the Philosphiny of the Philosphing of the Philos

soning. This ton the development, with the aid of sectually enable; is shown many, ien. Higher pa a, and we cheming the section of the section. nge. CTURE. king CALCE

Author, tectura Nami cal Astrona &c. 121. nding Nantie

as applied WAYFARIS

mongst the Gree Seven Years' Re desert, and care
world,—from a
Bosphorus, to:
Bosphorus, to:
s much powers
he tragic and to
two men of hi
of Christian tre
the gifts of nate
hirit runs through

terioo-place. tes, price 182 64. W SYSTEM

ts Application SON, M.R.I.R. rue Principles e 16e extra de phy of Jero d Plans, Section the Great overth Omar, and other bern.

GER,

W POPULIE

eface,

RIACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, No. CCCCIV.,

In the Cartons, Part XIII. II. The Romance of Russian Heavy, III.—Letters to the Rev. Charles Fustian, an Anglosthesis IV.—Austria and Humary, out on the Canadas, Susceenth Central II.—Listes preains: It chirateopher under Cavavas. VIII.—Index. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JUNE

E ECLECTIC REVIEW for contained.

Arabdeson Hare and the English Review. Remble's Saxons in England.

Tickets of Leave for Convicts in England.

Remoirs and Family.

Remoirs of Family.

Remoirs of William Collins, R.A.

Constitutional Fallacies and Unreformed Abuses.

Row's Adventures on the Columbia.

The Rev. Tarable of Columbia.

The Rev. Tarable of Exeter.

Ward & Co. W., Patermoster-row.

PERIODICALS FOR JUNE.

THE JOURNAL of DESIGN. No. 4. No. 4. 1s. ROLAND CASHEL. By CHARLES LEVER.

ali la Illustrated by Phis.

WORKS of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS.

1889 Edition. Parts 29 and 30. 7d. cach.

WORKS of SIR EDWARD BULWER LITTON, Bart. Cheap Edition. Parts 21 and 22. 7d. each. (commercing 'The Last of the Barons.) The FLORIST. No. 18. 1s. With a coloured

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. 342.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE. No. 89. 28 6d.

London: Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand. COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY

MAGAZINE.

Ediked by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.
Contents for JUNE. No. CCXLII.
I. Gere House. By an American Traveller.
I. Men and Things in the New World of Australia. Part V.
III. The Band Storm. A Cornish Legend. By Father Poodles.
V. Western Australia. By J. W. F. Blundell, Esq.
VI. Memorials of the Civil War.
VII. Hecius Doccius; or, the World.
VIII. French Anti-Socialist Publications.
II. House Wortedles.
II. House Wortedles.
II. Soprey Sponge's Sporting Tour. Chaps. XIV., XV., and
III. Da Nick: its People and its Faith. Part II.
III. The Boyal Academy—The Water Colour Exhibitions.
XV. The Habitue's Note-Book.
XVI. The Opers and the Thestres.
VIII. Literature of the Month.
Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand.

A IN SWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

Contents for JUNE. No. LXXXIX.

Lörichkon. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. Esq.—II. A Summer's her Namble through Winnelle and the Vallee du Denacre. By the White.—III. The Bilberrys. By E. P. Rowsell. Esq.—IV. Bubrian Tales.—Y. The Liberrys. By E. P. Rowsell. Esq.—IV. By W. Berner, By W. H. G. Kingston, Esq.—VII. The Kynast.—VIII. Van Diemen's Land.—IX. The Fairies' Well.—X. The Old Bachelor also the Domed House, By Nicholas Michell. Esq.—XI. Jacob law for Kees. By Madame Paalsow.—XII. The Worth of Time. Plant Control of the Control of ILLUSTRATED BY HABLOT K. BROWNE.

Chapman & Hall, 189, Strand.

LIZA COOK'S JOURNAL, No. IV., May 18th, contains:—Providence and Self-Help—Nil Desperantans—Spirit of Youth in the Young and the Old—The Glass of Sit, by Siterpen—Humility—Literature of the Nursery—Symplicy between Classes—Frank Forester and his Friends—Cards—Burnes for Young Readers—Paus and Dash, by Eliza Cook, Burnes of Young Readers—Paus and Dash, by Eliza Cook, Journal of the Cook of the

THE PEOPLE'S and HOWITT'S JOURNAL Part for JUNE, price SEVEN PENCE, is embellished with them Engravings, and contains, Original Articles—

1. A FEW DAYS IN PARIS, (with Five Engravings).
2. CHARLES MACKAY AND HIS POETRY (with a

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a THIEF.

4 THE HISTORY of SMITHFIELD.

5 BANVARD'S PANORAMA (with Four Engravings). & IBELAND AND HER MANUFACTURES.

CARPET WEAVING. & CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

9. HUMAN PROGRESS.

M BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES. II. THE SABBATH QUESTION.

R THE CHOLERA CAMP—INDIA—ROYAL ACADEMY.

—BYLEWS—and POETRY by Charles Mackay, H. F. Lots,

W. Bennett, Charlotte Young, Marie, John Dobell, &c.

Lendon: Willoughby & Co. 22, Warwick-lane, and 26, Smithfield.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE. The June Part, price ia, contains Two Engravings, and the foliaring among other Articles of interest:— THE PUNJAUB AND ITS PEOPLE. By MIR. POSTANS. HE HISTORY OF A HOUSEHOLD. BY MIRS MULCCK. MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, JUNEAU MRS. MILTON.

afterwards MRS. MILTON.
JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.
BOTES ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
BEVIEWS.—THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.—TRAVELS OF PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA.—
RUPERT AND THE CAVALIERS.—EXPEDITION
18TO CENTRAL AUSTRALIA, & &c.
London: A. Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

CEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S ILLUSTRAA PRIVATE PUPIL. The Fifth Part of this most popular
Work will be ready with the Magazines on May 1. It contains
Two Original Etchings by the above-named Artists. All the Parts
are now in print, and may be had of
Output Description of the Parts
Arthur Halk, Thitus & Co. 35, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price & cloth gilt.

SCRIPTURE SITES and SCENES, from with 17 Steel Engraving. 3 Maps, and Palestine. Illustrated in the 17 Steel Engraving. 3 Maps, and 37 Woodcust. The Work in teatly printed in small evo, and well adapted for a Reward Book for Sunday Sphools. London: Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

SLATER'S SHILLING SERIES FOR JUNE.

SLATER'S SHILLING SERIES FOR JUNE.

Just published, 16mo. handsomely bound in green cloth gilt,

HYPERION; a Romance, by Professor LONGBeckford's Yablek; also uniform in size, price, &c.

Fredrika Bremer's Novels, complete edition,
translated from the Swedish, one on the 18th of svery month.
Already published, 'The I. Family,' Strife and Feace.'

The Home, Vol. I. on June 15th.

"The charm of Fredrika Bremer's Writings increases the more
we read of them. "" We have had nothing so simply life-like since
Galt's 'Annais of the Parish,' no pictures of female nature so finely
sketched since Miss Austen's." — Albenezum.

Longfellow's 'Evanoreline'; the founth of Stri

Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' the fourth of Slater's Shilling Series, will be published in June. George Stater, 252, Strand.

THE HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM.—The only Books on the true principles of Mr. Hamilton are those com-prised in the following List,—Published for J. Souter by C. N. Law, School Library, 131, Plet-street, London; the ouly Hamiltonian Depôt where all Booksellers, Stationers, Schools, and the Public, can be supplied.

The History, Principles, Practice, and Results of the Hamiltonian System from its Origin.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

Mr. DISRAELI'S CONINGSBY. POPULAR EDITION, with a NEW PREFACE, and Ports of the Author, complete in 1 vol. 6a bound.

CAPT. MARRYAT'S NEW WORK, VALERIE, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 2 Vols.

The HISTORY of CIVILIZA-TION and PUBLIC OPINION. By W. A. MACKINNON, M.P. F.R.S. Third Edition. 2 vols. 21a.

"In these valuable volumes we have a vast repertory of know ledge that we could wish to see universally circulated throughout the country,"—Herald.

LADY LISTER KAYE'S NEW WORK, ENGLISH HOMES and FOREIGN WANDERINGS. 2 vols. (Just ready.)

BURKE'S PEERAGE and DARDYETAGE, NEW EDITION; REVISED and CORRECT-EDITHORAGE, the Treent Time, from the Personal Communications of the Nobility, &c. 1 vol. with 1,600 Engravings of Arms, &c. 38a bound.

ADVENTURES of a GREEK LADV, the Adopted Daughter of the late QUEEN CAROLINE Written by Herself. Comprising Curious Anecdotes and Particulars of the late Queen Caroline and her Suite, not hitherto known 2 vols. with Portrait. (Just ready.)

VII. The LOTTERY of MARRIAGE:

A NOVEL. By Mrs. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.
"One of Mrs. Trollope's best productions."—John Bull.

VIII. LADY ALICE; or, the NEW

"This work will excite an intense interest. It is the most brilliant début since 'Vivian Grey."—Court Journal.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE DEAD SEA AND THE JORDAN. In a few days, in 8vc, with numerous Engravings,

NARRATIVE of an EXPEDITION to the
DEAD SEA and SOURCE of the JORDAN,
Undertaken by order of the United States Government.
By COMMANDER W. F. LYNCH, U.S.N.,
(Commander of the Expedition).
Richard Benitey, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

NEW HISTORICAL WORK.

In a few days, in 2 vols. 8vc. with an accompanying Volume of Engravings.

THE LIBERTY OF ROME, With an HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the LIBERTY OF ANCIENT NATIONS.

By SAMUEL ELIOT, Esq. Richard Bentley, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

In a few days will be published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. X C I T E M E N T. A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES. London: Orger & Meryon, 174, Fenchurch-street. THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

On the 31st inst., in post 8vo. price 8a 6d. CKETCHES of CANADIAN LIFE, Lay and Church. By a PRESBYTER of the Diocese of Toronto.

D. Bogue, Fleet-street.

CHAMBERS'S INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING LIBRARY.

LIBRARY.

Now ready, Part V., price 1d.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS, FROM

1789 TILL THE PRESENT TIME. Drawn from original
sources, and adapted for popular reading.

Part VI., completing the Work, will be published June 20th.

Edinburgh: W. & K. Chambers. London: Wm. S. Orr & Co.

Amen-corner.

On the 1st of June, a New Edition of
OWRIE; or, the KING'S PLOT. By
G. P. B. JAMES, Esq., with a complete Investigation of
tions in the Examiner Newspaper.

8vo. 8a, cloth lettered, (Forming Vol. 17 of Mr. James's Works).

"In our opinion, for ability and interest, is not surpassed by the
best of its precursors." Literary Gazette.

This day is published,

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION of BAL-AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION of BAL-MEY'S celebrated work, PROTESTANTISM and CA-THOLICISM compared in their EFFECTS upon EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION. The three volume of the original are here comprised in one handsome 8vo. volume, double columns, with the addition of a complete index. Price 8v.; or by post, its London: James Burns, 17, Portman-street; and of all Booksellers.

Now ready, cloth lettered, price 2a. 6d.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY, Part the Third.
Part I. price 2a. 6d., and Part II. price 2b. 6d., may still be had. The present simultaneous and rapid advance of mankind to the recovery of their natural social rights is the effect of know-

the recovery of their natural social rights is the effect of know-ledge which is power.

Part III., which is now published, enters on the presence of evil in the world,-howing its cause and cure, and seeks to substan-tiate by existing facts the theories advanced in this and Parts I. and II., which have already been promounced to agree with all the new discoveries opened by achee.—

Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Data Grand States, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Just published, Svo. price 16e. éd. cloth,

ERMONS, DOCTRINAL and PRACTICAL.

By the Rev. WM. ARCHER BUTLER, M.A., late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Edited, with a Memis' of the Author's Life, by the Rev. THOS. WOODWARD, M.A. Curste-Assistant of Fethard, in the Diocess of Cashel, and Chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenauk.

Dublin: Hodges & Smith, Grafton-street. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

POPULAR EDITION OF MR. TUPPER'S TALES.
On July 1st will be published, price 2s. 6d., a cheap Reprint of
THECROPORT GOLD
By MARTIN F. TUPPER, Esq. With an Illustration by Twenty-fifth Edition, with Illustrations by Connours, price &c.

THE OMNIPRESENCE of the DEITY, and other Poems. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.A.

Just published, price 5a cloth gilt, Illustrated by Franklin, COLA MONTI; or, the Story of a Genius. A Tale for Boys. By the Author of 'How to Win Lova,'

&c. &c.

Recently published, handsomely bound in cloth, with Illustrations on Steel, price &c.

HOW TO WIN LOVE; or, Rhoda's Lesson.

A Story-Book for the Young.

A very explicitant story.—Morning Post.

"Truthfulness, descriptive talent, and pure morality in every line."—Livery Gazelle.

"Just what a story for children ought to be."

"A delightful little book, which will not only attract the young, but minister instruction to the instructors of youth."

Etimoscoph Witness.

"Sound and wholesome, while it is fresh and pleasant."

Uniform with above, with Illustrations by G. Meason, price 2a. 6d.

PIPPIE'S WARNING; or, Mind Your
Temper. By CATHERINE CROWE, Author of 'Susan
Hopley,' &c. &c. &c.

Just published, feap. 8vo. price 3z. in cloth,

A NEW MANUAL of PERSPECTIVE, for
all Classes. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. By N.
WHITTOOK.

THE MANUAL of HERALDRY. Bein concise description of several of the terms used, and coving a DICTIONARY of every Designation in the SCIENCE. With Four Hundred Engravings on Wood. Being a

Second Edition, Revised and Corrected, with an Index, CHEMISTRY NO MYSTERY: being the spicel matter of a COURSE of LECTURES by Dr. SCOFFERN, and a Course of Lectures by Dr. SCOFFERN, in 18m. olds lettered, price 52. Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Nº 112

The Pease

des Pa

Amyot.

Meyerbee ttle work

almost st

ver, mer

count.

Zimmerm

nsurgent

nary save thirst of

object in

worst pas

depicted

the pease

them to 8

carry the one of th

he maint

by the i

rinciple

looth as

as marty

M. We

hat Soc

rhyme ac

has be

every ser

n histor ressed i

wn lev

places o

arded t

was cont

hence t

often be

prophets

econd supposir

sire of

and whi

its caree

nent pri

disciplir

out a re

the mir

of its 1

distrust

to do th

the grea

and the with su

of cowa

tentras

surge

and the

miforn

to trace

the ope

which

exciten

prosper

equalit

error n

too mu

Reform

many.

the wa

tion of the pe

LO

POPULAR WORKS IN SCIENCE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

Reeve, Benham, and Reeve.

Sea-Weeds.

POPULAR BRITISH SEA-WEEDS, comprising all the Marine Plants. By the Rev. DAVID LANDBED ROUGH A.L.S. Royal Idem. With Yenty Plates of Figures and Two Plates of Dissections by Pircii. 10s. 6d, coloured. Charles of Dissections by Pircii. 10s. 6d, coloured.

Birds.

POPULAR BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY, comprising all the British Birds. By P. H. GOSSE. Royal 16mo. With 20 Plates of Figures. 7a plain; 10a 6d. coloured.

Insects.

POPULAR BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY. By MARIA E. CATLOW. Royal 16mo. Figures. 7s. plain; 10s. 6d, coloured. With 16 Plates

Wild Plowers

POPULAR FIELD BOTANY. By AGNES CATLOW. Royal 16mo. With 20 Plates of Figures. 7s. plain; 10s. 6d. coloured.

Habits of Insects.

EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE. EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE.

Crown 8vo. 36 Engravings. Elegantly bound in fanor cloth, 16a.

Coloured and bound in silk, 21a.

"Curious and interesting—quaint and clever—genial and well-informed."—Morning Otherwise.

"The quaintest and most ingenious engravings imaginable."

Allas.

Habits of Birds.

THE BIRDS of IRELAND, being Vol. I. of the NATURAL HISTORY of IRELAND. By WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Pres. Nat. Hist. and Phil. Soc. Belfast. 8vo.

"A work of equal interest with White's 'Natural History of Selborne." - Dublin Evening Mail.

Physical Science.
THE POETRY of SCIENCE; or Studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature. By ROBERT HUNT. 870, 487 pp. 128.

Shells and their Inhabitants.

ELEMENTS of CONCHOLOGY. By LOYELL REEVE, F.LS. To be completed in 12 Parts, royal stop, price 3s. 6d. for each Part, containing 5 coloured Plates. Part 10 recently published.

A Pirst Lesson in Geology.
THOUGHTS on a PEBBLE. By GIDEON
ALGERNON MANTELL, Eq. L.L.D. F.R.S. Seventh Edition,
with 11 additional Illustrations. 3s.

THE PLANETARY and STELLAR UNI-VERSE. By ROBERT JOHN MANN. One vol. 8vo. with 50 Diagrams. 58.

"A brief abstract of the discoveries of Newton clearly explained and elegantly illustrated."—Westminster Review.

One Shilling.

HOOKER'S JOURNAL of BOTANY and KEW GARDENS MISCELLANY. Edited by Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. Published in Monthly Numbers, each containing a Plate, coloured where necessary, and 32 pages of letter-

press.
This New Botanical Journal, in addition to original papers by
Eminent Botanists, will contain all the Botanical News of the
mouth, Proceedings of Societies, Communications from Botanical
Travellers, Notices of New Books, &c.

TRAVELS.

19

Japan, Korea, and the Eastern Archipelago. Japan, Korea, and the Eastern Archipelago.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S NARRATIVE of the VOYAGE of H.M.S. SAMABANG, during the
Year 1813—46. Two vols. 8vo. 35 Charts, Plates, and Etchings. 50z.

"Those who wish to get a clear view of the character and policy
of the principal peoples of those parts, to judge of our prospect of
quickly opening an extensive trade in the Archipelago, and to form
a distinct geographical ideas of the region, must possess themselves
of Capitain Belcher's work.—Spectuor,

The Empire of Brazil.

TRAVELS in the INTERIOR of BRAZIL during the Years 1838-41. By the late GEORGE GARDNER, F.L.S. One thick vol. 8vo. with Plate and Map. 18g.

"Not estind with the mere exploration of the coasts of the vast Brazilian empire, the plunged into the interior as far to the west as the tributaries of the Amazon, and from near the equator to the the tributaries of the Amazon, and from near the equator to the plant of the region of the region of the region with the have seldom been trod by Europeans—never by English men;

REEVE, BENHAM AND REEVE, King William-street, Strand,

NEW WORKS.

The late Robert Southey. SOUTHEY'S COMMONPLACE-

BOOK. Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. J. W. WARTER, First Series, CHOICE PASSAGES, complete). Square crown 8vo. with Medallion Portrait, 182.

Sir James Stephen's

ESSAYS in ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY. From Articles which have appeared in THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. On Tuesday next.

8. The Evangelical Succession.
9. William Wilberforce.
10. The Clapham Sect.
11. The Historian of Enthu-

Hildebrand.
Saint Francis of Assisi.
The Founders of Jesuitism.
Martin Luther.
The French Benedictines.
The Port-Royalists.
Richard Baxter. siasm.
19. The Epilogue (now first pub-

Pascal's

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. Translated from FAUGÈRE'S Edition, by GEORGE PEARCE,

Pascal's

PROVINCIAL LETTERS. M. VILLEMAIN'S ESSAY. Translated by GEORGE PEARCE,

Isaac Taylor's

LOYOLA: and JESUITISM in its RUDIMENTS. Post Svo. with Medallion Portrait, 10s. 6d.

Sir John F. W. Herschel's

OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. With Plates and Wood Engravings. 8vo. 18a.

Professor Schleiden's

PRINCIPLES of SCIENTIFIC BO-TANY. Translated by Dr. E. LANKESTER. With Plates and Wood Engravings. 8vo. 2la.

Mr. W. Tyrone Power's

NEW ZEALAND SKETCHES in PEN and PENCIL. With numerous Illustrations by the Author.

Charles Swain.

ENGLISH MELODIES. By CHARLES SWAIN, Author of 'The Mind, and other Poemi Fear, Syo, 5s. 6d. [On Theodom next

The Rev. F. C. Cook.

POETRY for SCHOOLS. Selected by the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., one of H. M. Inspectors of Church Schools. 12mo.

Maunder's

TREASURY of NATURAL HIS-TOBY; or, Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature. With 900 Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 10a; roan, 12a; calf, 12s. 6d.

Maunder's

TREASURY of KNOWLEDGE and LIBRARY of REFERENCE; a Compendium of Universal Knowledge. Fcap. 8vo. 16a; roan, 12s.; calf, 12s. 6d.

Maunder's

SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY TREASURY: a New and Popular Encyclopædia of Science and Belles-Lettres. Fcap. 8vo. 10s; roan, 12s; calf, 12s 6d.

Maunder's

HISTORICAL TREASURY: comprising an Outline of Universal History and separate Histories of every Nation. Fcap. Svo. 10s.; roan, 12s.; calf, 12s. 6d.

Maunder's

BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY: a Dictionary of General Biography; comprising 12,000 Memoirs. Fcap. 8vo. 10s.; roan, 12s.; calf, 12s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOW READY.

Eliot Warburton, Esq. In 8 vols. 8vo. Portraits, 22, 2s. MEMOIRS OF PRINCE RUPERT AND THE CAVALIERS. By ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq., Author of 'The Crescent and the Cros

Alexander Mackay, Esq. THE WESTERN WORLD: Or, TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES IN Mg. By ALEXANDER MACKAY, Esq.

> J. P. Corkran, Esq. THE HISTORY OF

THE CONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,
FROM MAY, 1848; WITH PERSONAL SKETCHES, &c.
By J. F. CORKRAN, Esq.

The Hon. Henry John Coke.
In post 8vo, with Illustrations, 7a ed VIENNA IN OCTOBER, 1848.
By the Hon. HENRY JOHN COKE.

J. Penimore Cooper, Esq. THE SEA-LIONS; OR, THE LOST SEALERS.

By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq. Author of 'The Red Rover,' 'The Water Witch,' &c.

Robert Bell, Esq.

MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

(Concluding Volumes of the FAIRFAX CORRESPONDENCE).

The First Two Volumes comprising the Reign of Charles I.

may be had separately.

**as A few Copies of this work having been sent out by the besider in an insperfect state, the Publisher begs they may be returned to him, when they shall be put in order without charge is the purchaser.

W. H. Maxwell, Esq.
In 1 vol. with Illustrations, price 12s bound, New Edition, LEGENDS OF THE CHEVIOTS AND

THE LAMMERMUIR;

Or, HILL SIDE AND BORDER SKETCHES.

Author of 'Stories of Waterloo,' 'Whid Sports of the Wesk,' &c.

Charles O'Reilly, Esq. In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Map and Illustrati NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE WHITE NILE. UNDERTAKEN BY ORDER OF MEHEMET ALL By CHARLES O'REILLY, Esq.

Colley Grattan, Esq.
In I vol. with Illustrations, 5s. bound LEGENDS OF THE RHINE. By COLLEY GRATTAN, Esq.
Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'The Heiress of Brugsa'

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE; OR, THE FALL OF NAPOLEON. From the German. 3 rols.

Herman Melville, Esq. MARDI, AND A VOYAGE THITHER. By HERMAN MELVILLE, Esq. Author of 'Omoo' and 'Typee.'

James Morier, Esq. t 8vo. 12s with numerous Illustrations, MARTIN TOUTROND;

OR, ADVENTURES OF A FRENCHMAN IN LONDON.

By JAMES MORIER, Eq.

Author of 'Hajji Baba,' 'Zohrab,' &s.

By MISS BUNBURY. 2 vols. post 8vo.

In feap. 8vo. New Edition, Revised, price 2a. 6d.
ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR OF NEW HOLLAND.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street. nary to Her Maje

NS,

RT AND

D; IN 1857.

IONAL E, CHES, &c.

ke.

848.

LOST

ch, åc

CIVIL.

Charles L

t by the book cy may be re out charge to

w Edition

S AND

he West, de.

ION TO

ET ALL

E.

of Bruges.

WELVE;

THER.

LONDON.

ROHE.

TO THE

ND.

street.

D.S.

EON.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849.

REVIEWS

The Peasant War of Germany — [La Guerre des Paysans, &c.] By A. Weill. Paris, Amyot.

Meyerbeer's opera has called attention to this bule work, which on its first publication dropped almost still-born from the press. It has, however, merits sufficient to claim notice on its own account. Every previous historian, excepting Zimmerman, had laboured to stigmatize the surgent peasants and their leaders as sanguimany savages,—urged to revolt by the mere thirst of blood and plunder, and having no object in view but the gratification of their wort passions. Zimmerman was the first who worth passions. Ziminerman was the first who depicted the intolerable grievances under which the peasants groaned, the wrongs which they sught to redress, and the cruelties that drove them to seek revenge. M. Weill endeavours to carry their vindication farther. Being himself one of the most devoted disciples of Fourrier, he maintains that the social equality demanded the insurgents was a virtuous and useful nciple,-and that those who were hunted to eath as enemies of mankind should be regarded s martyrs to humanity.

M. Weill's primary error is his supposition that Socialism is a modern invention. The hyme adopted in Wat Tyler's rebellion-

When Adam delved and Eve span Who was then the gentleman?

-has been in one form or other the motto of very servile and peasant insurrection recorded The natural impulse of the opressed is to bring down the oppressors to their own level,—not to raise themselves into the places of the latter. They have always discarded the notion of superiority unless when it wm connected with supernatural claims : - and hence the leaders of such insurrections have often been obliged to assume the attributes of prophets and workers of miracles.-M. Weill's econd and more grievous error is that of approsing that the enthusiasm which the deire of equality inspires in the first instance, and which has enabled Jacquerie to commence in career with victory, can ever become a permaent principle. There can be no order without pline, and there can be no discipline without a recognition of some superiority. Hence, the rum of a Jacquerie begins at the moment of its most brilliant triumph. Disunion and distrust pervade its counsels; every man claims to do that which seems right in his own eyes; the greater part of the insurgents become dissted by the excesses of their companions; md the ruling classes recover their authority with such facility that they accuse themselves of cowardice in having allowed it ever to be mt. M. Weill is clearly perplexed by the mirast between the great victories which the surgents won in the beginning of their career md their inglorious defeats at its close :- the miformity of such results might have led him to trace it to a principle. The obvious cause is, the operation of that desire for social equality which raises popular enthusiasm to the highest excitement so long as the equality remains in prospect,—but ends in a bitter disappointment enever an attempt is made to establish the equality in reality and in permanence.—A third error must also be noted. M. Weill attributes to much to the impulse which Luther and the Reformation gave to the public mind in Germany. The war against the Castle preceded the war against the Convent; the "Confederafine of the shoe" (Bundschuh) -so called because to measure were forbidden to wear boots or presided over the massacre of the nobles made no longer to have peasants for their leaders.

buskins,-and the revolt of the "Poor Conrad" (the Jacques Bonhomme of Germany) preceded the preaching of Luther; secret societies to obtain redress or revenge were formed by the peasants in Alsace and in Southern Germany a century before Luther was born.

Having pointed out what we deem grave errors, we proceed to extract some characteristic incidents of the great Peasant War:—selecting those which have been either slightly glanced at or entirely omitted by ordinary historians. The origin of the war was curious.—

Henry of Einsiedel seeing that his peasants were impoverished by the forced labours then extorted from vassals, felt such remorse of conscience that he wrote to Luther inquiring if it were not a sin to exact their time and toil from these poor wretches without any compensation. Luther's reply is characteristic.
The great Reformer wrote back that "he might
maintain the system with a safe conscience, since social order required that the serf should be heavily burthened lest like Jeshurun he should wax fat and kick." This reply is still preserved in the royal archives of Stuttgardt, and it requires no commentary. Helena, Countess of Lupfen, adopted Luther's advice. She suppressed even the holidays allowed to the peasants, and enjoined that they should spend the Sunday in gathering wood strawberries for the ladies of her court, and collecting snail shells to make pellets and bobbins. Apparently trifling as this cir-cumstance is it was the cause of a general configra-It was the drop of water which causes the vessel to overflow. On the day appointed for the collection of snails and strawberries the peasants from several villages assembled; and having chosen John Muller for their chief, they declared to the Count that they were resolved to become free men, and that they would no longer yield him vassalage or obedience. On the first day, August 24, 1524, their number was about six hundred. Before the end of a fortnight, being joined by several of the lower grade of the middle class, they mustered four thousand, and took the name of the Evangelical Confederation.

The chief of the insurrection was Thomas Munzer, from whose character Scribe has taken some of the leading traits ascribed to his Prophet. He published a manifesto proclaiming the wrongs of the peasants, and demanding a Charter of Freedom consisting of twelve articles. These articles were everywhere adopted by the insurgents. We quote the Alsatian version of them as the most energetic and concise.-

1. The gospel shall be preached according to the truth, and not according to the interests of priests and nobles. 2. We shall pay no more tithes small or great. 3. The rate of interest shall be reduced to 5 per cent. 4. All waters shall be free. 5. All forests shall be common property. 6. Game laws shall be abolished. 7. There shall be no more serfs vassals. 8. We shall elect our own rulers and take for sovereign whom we please. 9. We shall be judged by our peers. 10. Our magistrates shall be elected and deposed by ourselves. 11. Taxes shall no longer be levied on successions. 12. All commons inclosed by the barons shall be restored to the commonalty.

Munzer had acquired some reputation as a scholar and a preacher when he undertook the defence of the Anabaptists against Luther. He did not formally adopt the opinions of those sectaries; but he availed himself of the service of their preachers to spread his levelling doctrines of social equality throughout Europe. He claimed the authority of a prophet; and placed under ban all nobles, knights, and priests who did not consent to resign their privileges and join the Evangelical Alliance.

The insurrection burst forth in several provinces at the same time, and fearful atrocities were perpetrated by the infuriated peasants. Jaquet, who had been originally an inn-keeper, was the most merciless of their chiefs. It was he who

prisoners at Weinsberg :- a scene which Weill has described with some dramatic power, while he has still preserved the fidelity of a his-

They brought the prisoners into the midst of a circle to hear their sentence read. It was brief; "Death to all!" It was resolved that they should perish by a barbarous kind of punishment called "the lance-hunt" (Lanzenjagen); it was a chastise-ment usually reserved for deserters. The soldiers formed a double line with presented lances; the condemned was forced to march through these ranks, each soldier striking at him in succession until he fell under their repeated blows. Jaquet gave the signal, and the hedge was formed, then taking off his hat in cruel mockery-" Count Louis of Helfenstein," he said, "as you are the chief you must lead off the dance." At this instant the countess, who was a anatural daughter of the emperor, burst through the crowd, and threw herself at Jaquet's knees, crying "Pardon, pardon, for my husband!"—"Pardon!" replied Jaquet, with a satanic grin, "you love your husband, then! Well, listen to me. Four years are Lived a young rist named Mary Line. She ago I loved a young girl named Mary Jane. apported herself by gathering wood in the forests during winter and fruit in summer. One Sunday she was seized in a forest belonging to a cousin-german of your husband and dragged to the castle." He recited a tale of horrible brutalities, and added-"She was thrown into a dungeon to prevent her revealing such infamies. Do you understand now, countess, why your husband must die?" Then spurning the lady so violently that she fell backwards, he placed his knee on her breast, and said. "Look here, friends! this is my vengeance for Mary Jane! Ho, countess of Holfenstein, daughter of an emperor, the peasant Jaquet has placed his knee upon your breast."—"Pardon! pardon!" was still the cry of the half-stifled countess; but the peasants drowned her voice by reciting the various insults and injuries they had received from the count, and one of them hurling his sabre at her, wounded her child in the arm...."Come, count, make haste," exclaimed Jaquet, "you must not see the light of another sun."

"Stop," cried Melchior Nonnenmacher, formerly. a musician in the service of the count, "during the years that I diverted you with music at table, I learned what was your favourite air; and I am now going to gratify you by playing it for your last dance."
He then snatched off the count's plumed bat, which he placed on his own head, and preceded him, playing the air which was a kind of galop-waltz, dancing in mockery until he reached the line of soldiers. By Jaquet's order the countess was held up between two men to witness her husband's death. She saw him fall pierced by more than twenty lances, and uttering so loud a shriek that Jaquet himself was moved. She fell in a swoon. off her robes and jewels, gave her the rags of a mendicant, and placed her in a dung cart drawn by a bullock to be conveyed to Heilbronn. "You entered Weinsberg," said Jaquet to her, in a gilded chariot, you leave it in a dung cart; tell that to your father the emperor, and give him my compliments."_But the pious and courageous lady replied..."I have been a sinner, and probably I deserve my fate. Christ, our Saviour, also entered Jerusalem on Palm Sunday amid the acclamations of the populace, and soon after was led to be crucified amid the hisses and cries of the same people. He will grant me consolation. I forgive you, and I pray that God may grant you penitence and pardon." She was conveyed to Heibronn, holding her wounded child in her arms; she vowed to devote him to monastic life, and soon after ended her days in a convent."

This atrocity, some of the revolting details of which we have omitted, excited horror throughout all Germany. No part of it aroused so much indignation as the cruel mockery of Nonnenmacher; and strict orders were given that he should be taken alive if possible, in order that he might be put to death by some cruel torture. The greater part of the insurgents condemned Jaquet's cruelty; and to prevent the recurrence of such enormities they resolved

Nº 11

his labo

have no

render a

when pr

the part

tainty th

not imag

may be subjects

two exa

"The

an recor

their phe Berlin.

of Science

which m

January of ten pa at it, dire

tried to c

a quarter

He went

some kno

represent

appearan a man on

ent then dinner, a

were jus

whether

n by day

very seld During t

little not

people a

or of the

his wife a miss ther shut his e

mus and

me anot

remarks and civi health an

à terms

nost con

they min

The was

maquill

the doctor They proment' of

of April

non was

mother remained figures

rarcely perfect.

at last th

o'cleck a

They chose for their chief commander "the knight of the iron hand," Goetz of Berlichengen. He was at once their chief and their prisoner; for the very persons who had elected him suspected—what was in fact the truth—that he would take an opportunity of secrificing them to the interests of his order.

Among the strange personages who figured in this insurrection, history and legend have equally given prominence to "the black witch Hofmann; who used to rip open the bodies of the nobles for the purpose of procuring materials

for compounding her charms.-She was the daughter of a wandering gipsey, who abandoned her in the village of Boekingen near Heilbronn; where from her tender years she supported herself by tending goats and cattle. The villagers of Boekingen had right of pasture on a large common between the town and the village. One day the townsfolk came out in a body and attempted to impound the cattle of which she had charge, under the pretence that the common belonged exclusively to Heilbronn. The young woman made a fierce resistance, and wounded two men before she was forced by numbers to abandon her charge. Thenceforth she vowed implacable hatred to the nobles and the burghers, especially those of Heilbronn. She turned sorceress, or fortune-teller. During thirty years she predicted the overthrow of the higher classes, and rarely opened her mouth but to curse them. She was another Egeria to Jaquet; and so soon as he formed his horde, she inrolled herself as a member,never quitted it. Robed in black, with a red girdle round her loins, she was always foremost in the charge; freely exposing herself to the balls,-which she declared that she had blinded (that was her expression) by her spells. During the attack on Weinsberg, she was posted on a rising ground in front of the ram-parts; and with her hands lifted to heaven, she ceased not to exclaim "Kill! slay! slaughter! upon them! spare not! no quarter! I, mother Hofmann, the envoy of God, bless your arms. Courage! God

Nonnenmacher, Jaquet and Hofmann were made prisoners when Weinsberg was retaken by the Imperialists. They were roasted to death before a slow fire,—and the agony of the musician is said to have been protracted for more than an hour. Even this revenge did not appear sufficient. Weinsberg was burnt to the ground; and the Archduke Ferdinand, to whom it belonged, ordered that it should remain in ruins as a memorial of the crimes of Jaquet.

M. Weill labours hard to prove that Munzer was the hero and martyr of Socialism: it is, however, impossible to read the record of his brief reign at Mulhause in Thuringia without confessing that he deserved the appellation given him by Luther—that of "the assassin-prophet." It is enough to quote part of the circular which he addressed to the peasants of Thuringia:—

Dear Brethren. How long will ye slumber, and when will ye listen to the voice of God? How often have I told you that it must be so? God has manifested himself. You must arise and remain standing. If you will not suffer for the love of God, you must become the martyrs of the devil. * Wherever you are three in number, God will be with you, and you need not fear myriads of the mapious. On them, then, on, on. The wicked are cowardly dogs. Show no mercy to the fawning words of Esau; have no compassion of the wicked. They will pray, they will supplicate; they will shed tears like children, but I say to you smite them, smite, smite, as God said to Moses. * You must exterminate them, and not allow the sword of justice to grow cold. It is impossible that the word of God should flourish among you so long as a priest or moble remains upon the earth.

It is painful to think that in the nineteenth century a man holding a place of some note in literature is to be found to add to such a document the following comment:—

Our readers will see that Munzer was resolved to hold no terms with his enemies. It was on the

charnel-house of the ancient world that he hoped to raise his new system. He knew the people; which though a thousand times deceived, suffers itself to be cajoled by flattering speeches. He wished to end the struggle by a single blow. It was not the arms of the nobles that he feared, but their craft, their falsehood, their stratagems and their treasons. The issue of the war proved that he was right.

"The issue of the war" proved that the assassin-prophet had undertaken an enterprise for which he was utterly unqualified. His brief campaign was a series of palpable blunders. We agree with M. Weill that no importance should be attached to the avowals said to have been extorted from him by the rack; but on the scatfold he confessed that he had attempted things beyond his powers (majora justo)—a phrase which M. Weill vainly endeavours to reconcile with his theory of martyrdom.

reconcile with his theory of martyrdom.

We do not regret that the success of 'Le Prophète' has directed attention to this work. Written and published as a vindication of socialist insurrection, it is in truth an exposure of its mingled criminality and folly. The facts recorded by M. Weill are the best refutation of his own inferences. It is for this reason that we recognize the honesty of his enthusiasm. He does not distort circumstances to bear out inferences. He even confesses that the discrepancy between his premises and his conclusions must appear revolting to common sense; but then he declares common sense to be "the idol of the envious and of fools." This is sufficiently candid; but there are, besides, in his Preface. a few exquisite bits of philosophy, of which one or two deserve to be extracted. For instance, we are favoured with the following very in-telligible definitions or descriptions of the soul, of history, of prophecy, and of Napoleon .-

The soul is a cellulary tissue of principles, a tissue indissoluble and indestructible. * * History is the hive from whence philosophy, the priest of humanity, takes its honey; it is the table of brass in which is graved in ineffaceable characters the permanent and incessant revelations of the Divinity. * * Prophecy is the intuition of logic. * * That poor emperor with his grand anti-idea-logic-policy! He did not even know, great man as he was, that a people without a philosophic principle could not live a day, any more than can a man without a soul and without poetry even were he a giant with the strength of Goliah. * * Napoleon was a fact, not a principle.

We cannot conclude without observing that in a more recent work, 'On Local Government,' M. Weill has shown a more decided tendency to Pantheism than is apparent in the 'History of the Peasant War,'—but exhibits at the same time a diminished confidence in his socialist doctrines. There is in his last work, however, as great a discordance between the speculations of his philosophy and the facts of his history and statistics as we have noticed in the volume before us.—He is not the only writer of modern times who has fallen into the error of disguising even from himself the import of his facts by the luxuriance of his phrases.

Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions. By Herbert Mayo, M.D. Frankfort, Sauerlænder; Edinburgh, Blackwood.

A series of papers under the above heading appeared in Blackwood's Magazine in the course of 1847:—these papers have since been recast by their author, enlarged, amended and, in a great measure, re-written—so far, indeed, as to make the republication a new book, with almost a new interest. The popular superstitions here brought under examination are—the Divining Rod—Vampyrism—Belief in Ghosts, real and unreal, and Dreams—Second Sight—supposed Working of the Holy Spirit on masses

of men-Possession by Devils,-and With craft.

Dr. Mayo explains that his labours in the curious department of inquiry arose from a desire to revive during the winter nights of a desire to revive during the winter nights of a considerable of the state of the s

However, though unable to find pleasure in his reading, he thought he saw the way of turning it to profit. Failing in his attempt is extract the old mystic joy from the world illusion, he began to study its mechanism. Rereading the ancient stories by the light of advanced knowledge, he saw that many of the things which educated men meet with simple scepticism or denial are referable to well-known principles. Thus popular superstition provediself to be in many instances but an irregular and imperfect knowledge of natural phenomena,—super-nature is only nature seen in fragments. Underneath the belief of ages there lies a real foundation:—a common delusion mostly conceals a truth. In this belief, Dr. Mayo set is work to unriddle the mysteries of the "Nightside of Nature,"—as the Germans call the world of spirits.

We may say in general terms that Dr. Maps is a believer in ghosts, and in the action of preter-natural forces—with this difference, that he has a scientific, and to himself satisfactory, method of explaining them. Thus, he accepts the tales of the Divining Rod, and explains it bythe action of the Od force discovered by Von Reicherbach of Vienna, -of Vampyrism, which he re duces to mere trance :- and so forth. The explanations are often ingenious, and always my-gestive and interesting; but one great fault, for a philosophical inquiry, pervades these letters, -they show too great a readiness in admitting the facts. Here the severest criticism should be applied. It is idle to speculate upon caus until the effect is ascertained with precision Until the fact is established beyond a doubt there is no case for inquiry. We, ourselve, have never come upon the traces of a wellauthenticated ghost or vampire story. The sylvania rests on evidence which is far from satisfactory; and we doubt whether a better instance could be given from the veritable history of countries nearer home. Dr. Mayo appea to the common experience for a guarantee of the reality of the materials of his science: method hardly consistent with the rigorous requirements of such an investigation, even if the appeal stood in his favour-which it cer-tainly does not. Many, it is true, have heard noises in lone houses-others have seen strange sights on heaths at night for which they have been at a loss to account. But why?—because the sound or sight was supernatural? No—be-cause they could hear and see only imperfectly. On the explanation of such cases Dr. Maps would delight to expend the resources of his science. In mesmerism, od, electricity, a some other power, he would find an explanation He would substitute a profound natural for the supposed profound spiritual cause.

while pointing out this source of some solemn trifling in Dr. Mayo's book, we desire to guard against the impression that we also gether reject his science. On the contrast.

MAY 26 and Wite ours in thi rose from nights of , the myste ading. urse of lag al literatur omising a magic had revive the closing of a ound. The cared avay

pleasure in way of turn-attempt to he world of anism. Re-he light of many of the with well-known on proved itrregular and enomens,fragments. re lies a real mostly confayo set to the "Night-ns call the t Dr. Mayo e action d erence, that satisfactory, e accepts the ins it by the on Reichen hich he re-

h. The exalways sugnese letters n admitti n should be ipon caus h precisio id a doubt , ourselve of a well tory. The ls of Trans is far from a better inable history

science: ion, even i hich it cereen strange they have ?-becam ? No-be imperfectly

ayo appe

uarantee of

Dr. Maya arces of his ctricity, a xplanation ural for the

e of some at we alto e contrary,

his labours appear to be singularly useful. We as he tells in his autobiography, in translating a pamphlet into Polish, when he felt a poke in his loins. He looked round, and found that it proceeded have no doubt that science will be able to ender account of all really observed phenomena then properly brought into presence of them. But before the explanation is attempted, it is the part of wisdom to attain to some kind of cerunty that the appearances to be explained are not imaginary. In this class sensorial illusions

may be placed; they are, therefore, proper subjects for scientific investigation. Here are me examples - one of sight, the other of touch. "The most instructive case of sensorial illusions meord, as containing the largest illustration of their phenomena, is that of Nicolai, the bookseller of Berlin. The narrative was read before the Academy has:-Nicolai had met with some family troubles, thich much disturbed him. Then on the 1st of January 1791, there stood before him at the distance ften paces the ghost of his eldest son. He pointed it, directing his wife to look. She saw it not, and tried to convince Nicolai that it was an illusion. In quarter of an hour it vanished. In the afternoon, four o'clock, it came again. Nicolai was alone. He went to his wife's room, the ghost followed him. shout six other apparitions joined the first, and they miked about among each other. After some days the apparition of his son stayed away. But its place sus filled with the figures of a number of persons, name known, some unknown to Nicolai—some of hand, others of living persons. The known ones appearated distant acquaintances only. The figures of none of Nicolai's habitual friends were there. The appearances were almost always human; occasionally a man on horseback, and birds, and dogs, would preent themselves. The apparitions came mostly after They imer, at the commencement of digestion. were just like real persons; the colouring a thought timer. The apparitions were equally distinct thether Nicolai was alone or in society, in the dark mby day, in his own house or in those of others; but is the latter case they were less frequent, and they my seldom made their appearance in the streets. ing the first eight days they seemed to take very Ede notice of one another, but walked about like people at a fair, only here and there communing rith each other. They took no notice of Nicolai, in of the remarks he addressed regarding them to

is wife and physician. No effort of his would dis-miss them or bring an absent one back. When he in this eyes, they sometimes disappeared, sometimes mained; when he opened his eyes, they were there whefere. After a week they became more nume-num and began to converse. They conversed with and began to converse. They conversed with meanother first, and then addressed him. Their tarks were short and unconnected, but sensible ad civil. His acquaintances inquired after his halth and expressed sympathy with him, and spoke is terms comforting him. The apparitions were not conversable when he was alone; nevertheless, at their voices had the same sound as those of real ons. The illusion went on thus from the 24th February to the 20th of April, so that Nicolai, the was in good bodily health, had time to become aquillized about them, and to observe them at is esse. At last they rather amused him. Then be doctors thought of an efficient plan of treatment. he prescribed leeches; then followed the 'dénoue-met' of this interesting representation. The ap-

at the time of applying the leeches, Nicolai's Num was full of figures moving about among each ther. They first began to have a less lively motion; actly afterwards their colours became paler, in mother half hour paler still, though the forms still About seven o'clock in the evening the me had become colourless, and they moved mely at all; but their outline was still tolerably fet. Gradually that became less and less defined; they disappeared, breaking into air, fragments mly remaining, which at last all vanished. By eight flack all were gone, and Nicolai subsequently saw more of them. * * Her von Baczko, already

tions became pale and vanished. On the 20th

bject to visual hallucinations, of a diseased nervous mice to visual hallucinations, or a use as with right eye man, his right side weak with palsy, his right eye had and the vision of the left imperfect, was entire and the battle of Jena,

from a negro or Egyptian boy, seemingly about twelve years of age. Although he was persuaded the whole was an illusion, he thought it best to knock the apparition down, when he felt that it offered a sensible resistance. The negro then attacked him on the other side, and gave his left arm a particularly disagreeable twist, when Baczko again pushed him The negro continued to visit him constantly during four months, preserving the same appearance, and remaining tangible, then he came seldomer; and finally appearing as a brown coloured apparition with an owl's head, he took his leave." Dr. Mayo places the visions of Joan of Arc

and of Emanuel Swedenborg in the same category with the sensorial illusions of Nicolai. The Swedish mystic analyzed the illusion of which he was the subject with great nicety, even when most deceived by it; for he says, "The speech of an angel finds entrance first into a man's thoughts, and reaches his organs of hearing from within.

The remarkable faculty which Heinrich Zschokke, the Swiss historian, possessed of diving into the secret thoughts and traversing the entire lives of certain men Dr. Mayo assimilates to the Scottish gift of second-sight and other phenomena. In his 'Selbstschau' the Swiss writer thus speaks of this strange power :-

"It has happened to me occasionally, at the first meeting with a total stranger, when I have been listening in silence to his conversation, that his past life, up to the present moment, with many minute circumstances belonging to one or other particular scene in it, has come across me like a dream, but distinctly, entirely involuntarily and unsought, occupying in duration a few minutes. During this period I am usually so plunged into the representation of the stranger's life, that at last I neither continue to see distinctly his face, on which I was idly speculating, nor to hear intelligently his voice, which at first I was using as a commentary to the text of his physiognomy. For a long time I was disposed to consider these fleeting visions as a trick of the fancy; the more so that my dream-vision displayed to me the dress and movements of the actors, the appearance of the room, the furniture and other accidents of the scene. Till on one occasion, in a gamesome mood, I narrated to my family the secret history of a sempstress, who had just before quitted the room. I had never seen the person before. Nevertheless, the hearers were astonished, and laughed, and would not be persuaded but that I had a previous acquaintance with the former life of the person, inasmuch as what I had stated was perfectly true. I was not less astonished to find that my dream-vision agreed with reality. I then gave more attention to the subject, and as often as propriety allowed of it, I related to those, whose lives had so past before me, the sub-stance of my dream-vision, to obtain from them its contradiction or confirmation. On every occasion its confirmation followed, not without amazement on the part of those who gave it. Least of all could I myself give faith to these conjuring tricks of my mind. Every time that I described to any one my dreamvision respecting him, I confidently expected him to answer, it was not so. A secret thrill always came over me, when the listener replied 'it happened as you say, or when before he spoke, his astonishment betrayed that I was not wrong. Instead of recording many instances, I will give one, which at the time made a strong impression on me.—On a fair day, I went into the town of Waldshut, accompanied by two young foresters who are still alive. It was evening, and tired with our walk we went into an inn called the We took our supper with a numerous company at the public table; when it happened that they themselves merry over the peculiarities and simplicity of the Swiss, in connexion with the belief in Mesmerism, Lavater's physiognomical system, and the like. One of my companions, whose natural pride was touched by their raillery, begged me to make some reply, particularly in answer to a young man of superior appearance, who sat opposite and and one evening shortly after the battle of Jena, had indulged in unrestrained ridicule. It happened

that the events of this very person's life had just previously passed before my mind. I turned to him with the question, whether he would reply to me with truth and candour, if I narrated to him the most secret passages of his history, he being as little known to me as I to him. That would, I suggested, go something beyond Lavater's physiognomical skill. He promised if I told the truth, to admit it openly. Then I narrated the events with which my dream vision had furnished me, and the table learnt the history of the young tradesman's life, of his school years, his peccadilloes, and finally of a little act of roguery committed by him on the strong box of his employer. I described the uninhabited room with its white walls, where to the right of the brown-door, there had stood upon the table the small black money chest, etc. A dead silence reigned in the company during this recital, interrupted only when I occasionally asked if I spoke the truth. The man, much struck, admitted the correctness of each circumstance,-even which I could not expect, of the last. Touched with his frankness, I reached my hand to him across the table, and closed my narrative, He asked my name, which I gave him. We sat up late in the night conversing. He may be alive yet."

There are certain points in this narrative which have a common character with many others observed in a large class of more frequent phenomena. These admit of classification-perhaps of reference to a common root. Dr. Mayo supposes that under certain conditions, not yet clearly understood, the mind of one living person may be brought into contact, in the natural course of things and under physiclogical laws, with the mind of another-and thus become master of its secrets. This is a speculation into which we shall not follow him: but we recommend the reader who takes an interest in the matter to improve his acquaintance with the 'Letters' themselves.

A Physician's Holiday; or, A Month in Switzerland in the Summer of 1848. By John Forbes, M.D. Murray.

On the principle that Switzerland is a land of inexhaustible interest provided that tourists therein and writers thereon go out of the more beaten tracks, or describe those already familiar with individuality - Dr. Forbes has published his tour through that well-worn haunt of English tourists. That he has nothing particularly new to communicate he admits; but is of opinion that "as we can hardly have too much of Shakspeare or Dante, so we can hardly have too much of Switzerland."

The writer has been happy in the choice of a title for his book-which already half wins the reader to his confidences. They who study diet and regimen half the days of their lives will be curious to know how physicians spend their

The Doctor's time was limited to one month; and we must admit that he managed to see in that brief period as much as was practicable—and more than was wise. With the highest power of daguerreotyping scenery on the mind, a mere eye-glance can enable the visitor to carry away no more than a dim outline divested of the details necessary to make up a perfect picture. Apart from this, the perpetual hurry without pause and without rest becomes to most men wearying in a short time—and dis-tressing in the end. But Dr. Forbes, though a sexagenarian, seems to have had no more pressing desire than to stretch his holiday over the largest possible amount of space,—and reversing the example of the great Conqueror who wept because there were no more worlds open to his adventure, to have grieved only because he had no more time to explore all the fairy realms. that lay before and around his course.

The Doctor gives us an introductory chapter containing advice to tourists—more particularly

to pedestrian tourists-in Switzerland, which our knowledge of travelling in that country leads us to consider as on the whole good. Against one clause, however, we must enter our protest. The Doctor recommends pedestrians to wear large shoes very thick soled,-and when glaciers are to be crossed furnished with a good sprinkling of nails. Now, as walking on glaciers is but an episode in a tour through Switzerland, and walking over rocks is a very constant process, the unfortunate tourist who shall act on the physician's advice will find the said sprinkling of nails playing him many a slippery This we venture to think the Doctor himself found out : - for he tells us that he was well nigh precipitated into an abyss at the Falls of the Aar whilst endeavouring to maintain his footing on what he calls a slippery rock.

The route through Belgium and up the Rhine comes in for description; but we cannot pause in such everyday scenes to talk of dusty railways or nodding castles. From Basle the Doctor and his two travelling companions proceeded eastward, - visiting the Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. Our readers may like to compare his account of the water's performances with their own remembrances of the

scene .-

" A gentleman, a professional artist and teacher of drawing, has cleverly built his house in such a position as to monopolize all the good near views of the Fall. Accordingly, every visitor must pass through his rooms and into his private galleries, within doors and without, to see the sight, and must pay toll in the transit. In the gallery within the house we are placed close to the Fall, but raised considerably above it: in the outer or lower gallery we stand quite close to the Fall, indeed over a portion of it_about its mid descent. The former view is the finest, or at least the most pleasing, as from it you can look down and see the whole extent and process of the fall in tranquillity and comfort. The latter view, however, is, by much, the most striking and awful, as here you seem almost to be involved and to take part in the mighty work that is going forward. The roar is quite deafening, and gusts of wind from the concussion of the water shake the gallery on which you stand, and wet you with a continued shower of spray. The enormous mass of continued shower of spray. The enormous mass of water shoots over the precipice almost above your head, and is dashed and tortured into whirls and globes of foam close to your feet. The eye and the ear become, in a short time, in some manner fasci-nated by the objects before them, and the mind seems to imbibe the impressions conveyed to it as if it were stunned or stupified. Standing and gazing and listening here, one seems to understand the possibility of that mental state which is said to have led to voluntary death under circumstances of terrible danger or in positions offering the means of instantaneous and facile destruction. In regard to the general effect of these Falls on the mind, I think I might say that they impressed the intellect much less than the feelings. The first view was somewhat disappointing, particularly as to the dimensions of the Falls, both in breadth and height; and as I gazed I felt a sort of critical calculating spirit rising within me; but this was speedily subdued by some-thing in the inner mind beyond reasoning, and there only remained behind such ideas and emotions as I have vainly attempted to describe. Milton makes his Adam and Eve tell us that they 'feel that they are happier than they know:' the spectator of the Rhine-falls feels they are grander than he thinks."

From waterfalls to snowfalls is not an unnatural transition; and as it is not the good fortune of every tourist in the Alps during the height of summer to witness an avalanche, we make room for the following account of one which descended close to our author from the Eigher mountain .-

We were all suddenly roused and startled by a tremendous noise behind us, like a continuous peal of distant thunder, which made us instantly stop; and while we were in the act of turning round, our

guides, shouting 'An avalanche!' pointed to the

mountain behind us. We looked, and from beneath the lower border of the mist which covered it, and out of which the hoarse loud roar which still continued, evidently came, we saw a vast and tumultuous mass of snow rushing down and shooting over the edge of the sheer cliff into the air beyond. At first this had a pointed triangular or conical shape, with the small end foremost; but as the fall continued, it assumed the appearance of a cascade of equal width throughout. In this form it continued till its upper extremity had parted from the cliff, and the whole mass had fallen to the earth, renewing as its parts successively reach the ground, and with still louder and sharper reports, the sound which had momentarily ceased while it was falling through the air. The whole of the process, which has taken so long to describe, was the work of a few seconds, half a minute at the most; and all was over and gone, and everything silent and motionless as before, ere we could recover from our almost breathless wonder and delight. The excitement was then great; every one, as if suddenly freed from a spell suddenly cast upon him, talking, and exclaiming, and expressing his agitation in his own particular manner. What we just witnessed -what we had seen, and heard, and almost felt-was, in relation to our perceptions, not a mere passive phenomenon, but a work, an active operation or performance, begun and ended in our presence; and it affected the mind as if it were really a result of voluntary power, an action in which the beholder could feel a sort of reflected sympathy, and take a personal interest. Hence the agitation and excitement, so different from the tranquil, solemn. and almost melancholy feelings with which we had just before been contemplating the 'motionless torrent' of the glacier, and the unveiling of the silent Schreckhorn. The avalanche seemed to us to come down exactly in the line of our upward path on first crossing the glacier; and we had, therefore, mingled with our other emotions, a sense of danger narrowly and happily escaped. On examining the spot more closely, however, on our return, we found that the nearest part of our former path was probably half a furlong or more from the spot where the avalanche fell; and I believe we should have sustained no damage had it taken place when our position was the nearest to it.

Dr. Forbes deviated a little from the usual Swiss tour; forming a better acquaintance with the Monte Rosa and its magnificent surrounding peaks than the traveller does in general. The gorgeous diadem of ice and snow set in granite is best seen from the Riffelberg; and we strongly advise all who love to commune with nature in her sublimest forms to seek that eyrie

when they visit Switzerland .-

"Sitting there [says our author] up in mid-heaven as it were, on the smooth, warm ledge of our rock; in one of the sunniest noons of a summer day; amid air cooled by the elevation and the perfect exposure to the most delicious temperature; under a sky of the richest blue, and either cloudless or only here and there gemmed with those aerial and sunbright cloudlets which but enhance its depth; with the whole field of vision, from the valley at our feet to the horizon, filled with majestic shapes of every variety of form, and of a purity and brilliancy of whiteness which left all common whiteness dull; -- we seemed to feel as if there could be no other mental mood but that of an exquisite yet cheerful serenity-a sort of delicious abstraction, or absorption of our powers, in one grand, vague, yet most luxurious perception of Beauty and Loveliness. At another time-nay, it would almost seem at the same time, so rapid was the alternation from mood to mood_the immeasurable vastness and majesty of the scene, the gigantic bulk of the individual mountains, the peaks towering so far beyond the level of our daily earth as to seem more belonging to the sky than to it, our own elevated and isolated station hemmed in on every side by untrodden wastes and impassable walls of snow, and, above all, the utter silence, and the absence of every indication of life and living things-suggesting the thought that the foot of man had never trodden, and never would tread there: these and other analogous ideas would excite a tone of mind entirely different_solemn, awful, melancholy. Then would intervene thoughts

and ideas still more fantastical and visionary; has held reason, while recognizing their unreality, sub without a struggle to their domination, these fancies there was one which haunted me in a space, and which, no doubt, was excited, thou quite unconsciously at the time, by the suggesting forms of some of the mountains, as well as by the immobility and silence of everything connected with them. It was that of being environed and guarded and as it were imprisoned, in an awful circle o Titanic Sphynxes, planted there from all time, i the dreadful silence of some mysterious watch There they seemed to ait on their icy pedestals, side by side, in death-like repose, looking down on you with their fixed and melancholy eyes, breathing one the senses a sort of magnetic stupor, and chaining soul and body to the spot by an irresistible facin

Dr. Forbes made the tour of Mont Blanc, from the southward of which only this monard of European mountains can be seen in all in majesty. He enters into a disquisition on the glaciers that stream down from the icy basin of Mont Blane; but does not add anything to the knowledge of those phenomena which his namesake, the Edinburgh Professor, has given us in his 'Travels in the Alps.' Our physician is more at home when visiting the Cretin hospitals. His interview with Dr. Guggenbühl, near Interlachen - with whose labours for the cure of cretinism our readers have been made familiarly acquainted in the columns of the Athenaum-and inquiries in various localities, lead him to the conclusion that this hideous disease is on the decline .- But on this subject our readers are already, as we have said, sufficiently well informed.

The foregoing extracts afford a fair idea of the nature of Dr. Forbes's book. Dashing along at a rate which may be expressed by the fact that he ascended the Breven and explored the Montanvert on the same day, he puts down his impressions with the ease of a man who wrote as he ran. He has not himself asked us to expect any Alpine Eothen-or even Bubbles from its Brunnens; but his doings are pleasantly recorded. In the words of old Burton, "hi took great content and exceeding delight in his journey:" and the value of his book lies in showing how much may be done in one short month if the tourist is blessed with the mens sana in corpore sano, — and how much enjoyment may be derived from such a tour se occupied the "Physician's Holiday."

Outlines of Astronomy. By Sir J. F.W. Herschel, Bart. Longman & Co. and Taylor.

WHEN it was objected to Delambre that in the successive publication of the parts of his history of astronomy, each part contained corrections, amounting to dissertations, on the matter of those which had preceded, the veteran replied —I have a very short answer; I began this undertaking at the age of sixty-three, I am now seventy-two, and if I had waited to begin printing until L had nothing to add or to strike out, my work would have been lost. Nothing could be more just; and the consequence is, that we have a collection on the history of astronomy which, with all its incompleteness, far exceeds anything that existed before in extent, accuracy, and learning. How many works have been published under similar circumstances! The labourer who has spent his life in raising the crop has been glad, times out of number, to bind such sheaves as he could cut down in his old age, and let the rest run to waste; for in these matters only he who sows can gather. And perhaps as often—how often no one can say— the sower has refused to reap because he could not get in all that was on the ground. Some instances are known in which he who could have surpassed all that had been done before

and w We ha the som wholly i to its at this tim than De above m name is honours two. H an astron of the with suc an enor

done is

Nº 112

people a way to not to 1 good as forget th and wil they say Accordi be help: Hersch done th diment setrono science process

> of educ fession if there on the peer of father now,] other those v selves conten the ex

science

plains. Our Cabine long b which their mathe before of the

> the an time v heave the su been | natur " A Propr

self of thre: to in tions and

jects of th depar visionary; ty, submitting unted me for cited, though vell as by the and guarded vful circle of all time, in erious watch pedestals, side down on you

ont Blanc, his monarch en in all its ition on the e icy basins anything to a which his r, has given ur physician Cretin hosiuggenbühl. ours for the been made mns of the as localities, his hideon this subject re said, mf-

elf asked us en Bubbles e pleasantly urton, "h elight in his ook lies in h the mens nich enjoy-

. Herschel, that in the his history

matter of an replied began this, I am now egin printstrike out,

astronomy far exceeds accuracy, have been ces! The ng the crop er, to bind

or in these ner. And can sayhe could d. Some

reathing over and chaining

shing along

by the fact xplored the puts down n one short

a tour as

corrections

is, that we

in his old

who could one before

has held his hand because he could not do all ! and would not do less.

We have commenced with these remarks for the somewhat irrelevant reason that they are wholly inapplicable to the work before us and to its author. Sir John Herschel must be at this time some six or seven years younger than Delambre was when he began the task above mentioned:—the age of a person whose name is on one of the Cambridge lists of honours is always attainable within a year or two. He has now finished the active life of anastronomer, commenced under circumstances of the most favourable kind, and concluded with such an amount of valid result as leaves an enormous balance after all that fortune has done is duly allowed for. It is with some people a theory that few do anything who have not had difficulties to struggle with. way to get on at the bar, said one of these, is not to have a farthing in the world. That is good as far as it goes, said another; but you forget that there ought to be a wife and family; and with this addition-by way of rider, as they say in the Commons-the bill was carried. According to this theory, however, if difficulties be helps, facilities are hindrances; and Sir John Herschel is to be admired no less for what he has done than for the amount of this sort of impediment which he has overcome. The son of the astronomer who founded his department of the science; accustomed from childhood to every process, mental and instrumental, which that grience could need; and left with every resource of education and no occasion to choose a profession by which to live-ought to have lived, if there be any truth in the above hypothesis, on the merits of his ancestor, an hereditary peer of the realm of the heavens. Instead of this, he has completed the structure which his father commenced, in both hemispheres; and now, previously to engaging, says rumour, in other walks of science, he has again done for those who cannot examine the heavens for themselves the work of a teacher fresh from the contemplation of the objects he describes, and the exercise of the processes which he ex-

Our readers all know that a volume of the Cabinet Cyclopædia, published in 1833, has long been among the chief of those books in shich celestial phenomena are described and their theories explained by an observer and a mathematician combined. The work now before is, not a reprint, but a complete recast of the one just mentioned, augmented by what the author has to say on the astronomy of the time which he has since passed and the new heaven which he has since visited. To give a description of the style and mode of treating the subject would be superfluous after what has been before the world for fifteen years; but the nature of the enlargements may be best stated in the author's own words .-

"An opportunity having been afforded me by the Proprietors, preparatory to its re-appearance in a form of more pretension, I have gladly availed myself of it, not only to correct some errors which, to my regret, subsisted in the former volume, but to remodel it altogether (though in complete accordme with its original design as a work of explanation); to introduce much new matter in the earlier por-Some of it; to re-write, upon a far more matured and comprehensive plan, the part relating to the lunar and planetary perturbations, and to bring the subjects of sidereal and nebular astronomy to the level of the present state of our knowledge in those departments. The chief novelty in the volume, as it now stands, will be found in the manner in which the subject of Perturbations is treated. It is not _it cannot be made elementary, in the sense in which that word is understood in these days of light reading. The chapters devoted to it must, therefore, be con-

sidered as addressed to a class of readers in possession of somewhat more mathematical knowledge than those who will find the rest of the work readily and easily accessible; to readers desirous of preparing themselves, by the possession of a sort of cartedu pays, for a campaign in the most difficult, but at the same time the most attractive and the most remunerative of all the applications of modern geometry. More especially they may be considered as addressed to students in that university, where the "Principia" of Newton is not, nor ever will be, put aside as an obsolete book, behind the age; and where the grand though rude outlines of the lunar theory. as delivered in the eleventh section of that immortal work, are studied less for the sake of the theory itself than for the spirit of far-reaching thought, superior to and disencumbered of technical aids, which distinguishes that beyond any other production of the human intellect."

Passing over much that might be said on the rich description of optical phenomena with which the work abounds, we make some mention of a novelty which the author speaks of in the following terms .-

"In delivering a rational as distinguished from a technical exposition of this subject, however, the course pursued by Newton in the section of the Principia alluded to, has by no means been servilely followed. As regards the perturbations of the nodes and inclinations, indeed, nothing equally luminous can ever be substituted for his explanation. But as respects the other disturbances, the point of view chosen by Newton has been abandoned for another, which it is somewhat difficult to perceive why he did not, himself, select. By a different resolution of the disturbing forces from that adopted by him, and by the aid of a few obvious conclusions from the laws of elliptic motion which would have found their place, naturally and consecutively, as corollaries of the seventeenth proposition of his first book (a proposition which seems almost to have been prepared with a special view to this application), the momentary change of place of the upper focus of the disturbed ellipse is brought distinctly under inspection; and a clearness of conception introduced into the perturbations of the excentricities, perihelia, and epochs which the author does not think it presumption to believe can be obtained by no other method, and which certainly is not obtained by that from which it is a departure."

Newton, in his celebrated eleventh section, delivered a general explanation, independent of professed mathematics, of the manner in which the planetary perturbations are produced. Over this dreaded book of the Principia many a Cambridge student has nearly lost his reason. It is about four times as difficult as any mathematics ever were or can be:-but Newton had no gift of clearness. The mode of explanation was established; but nothing was done in the way of sequel, nothing was published at least, until Sir John Herschel took up the subject in the work of 1833. In the year following, Mr. Airy took up the subject in what was written for, and afterwards published as, the article "Gravita-afterwards published as, the article "Gravita-tion" in the Penny Cyclopædia. In this re-markable tract, the general principle of arguing from the nature of the forces to the nature of the disturbances, independently of numerical calculation of their amount, was carried a wide field beyond what any reader of the eleventh section would have imagined to be attainable. Sir John Herschel now returns to this subject; and his method of dealing with the disturbances of the excentricities and aphelia is new and singularly effective. It consists simply in considering the character of the changes which take place in the unoccupied focus of the disturbed orbit. But though this method be, as we have termed it, both new and effective, it is exposed to serious difficulties. These must be considered in columns more especially devoted to such subjects than ours; we have little doubt that there is in the consideration the root of

subject, as there certainly is in every other point of treatment.

The account of the disturbances of Uranus, the consideration of which resulted in the memorable discovery of Neptune, is fully given. On the question of Neptune—whether Neptune or not-with which our readers have been amused from time to time-Sir John Herschel has the following remark. We insert in brackets, as part of the text, so much of a note as would be generally intelligible .-

"Posterity will hardly credit that, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances attending this great discovery - of the calculations of Leverrier and Adams—of the communication of its predicted place to Dr. Galle—and of the new planet being actually found by him in that place, in the remarkable manner above commemorated; not only have doubts been expressed as to the validity of the calculations of those geometers, and the legitimacy of their conclusions, but these doubts have been carried so far as to lead the objectors to attribute the acknowledged fact of a planet previously unknown occupying that precise place in the heavens at that precise time, to sheer accident! [These doubts seem to have originated partly in the great disagreement between the predicted and real elements of Neptune, partly in the near (possibly precise) commensurability of the mean motions of Neptune and Uranus. We conceive them however to be founded in a total misconception of the nature of the problem, which was not, from such obviously uncertain indications as the observed discordances could give, to determine as astronomical quantities the axis, excentricity and mass of the disturbing planet; but practically to dis-cover where to look for it: when, if once found, these elements would be far better ascertained. To do this, any axis, excentricity, perihelion, and mass, however wide of the truth, which would represent, even roughly the amount, but with tolerable correctness the direction of the disturbing force during the very moderate interval when the departures from theory were really considerable, would equally serve their purposes.] What share accident may have had in the successful issue of the calculations, we presume the reader, after what has been said, will have little difficulty in satisfying himself. As regards the time when the discovery was made, much has also been attributed to fortunate coincidence. The following considerations will, we apprehend, completely dissipate this idea, if still lingering in the mind of any one at all conversant with the subject. The period of Uranus being 84.0140 years, and that of Neptune 164.6181, their synodic revolution (art. 418.), or the interval between two successive conjunctions, is 171.58 years. The late conjunction having taken place about the beginning of 1822; that next preceding must have happened in 1649, or more than 40 years before the first recorded observation of Uranus in 1690, to say nothing of its discovery as a planet. In 1690, then, it must have been effectually out of reach of any perturbative influence worth considering, and so it remained during the orthogonal control of the control of t during the whole interval from thence to 1800. From that time the effect of perturbation began to become sensible, about 1805 prominent, and in 1820 had nearly reached its maximum. At this cpoch an alarm was sounded. The maximum was not attained,—the event, so important to astronomy, was still in progress of development,—when the fact (anything rather than a striking one) was noticed, and made matter of complaint. But the time for discussing its cause with any prospect of success was not yet come. Everything turns upon the precise determination of the epoch of the maximum, when the perturbing and perturbed planet were in conjunction, and upon the law of increase and diminution of the perturbation itself on either side of that point. Now it is always difficult to assign the time of the occurrence of a maximum by observations liable to errors bearing a ratio far from inconsiderable to the whole quantity observed. Until the lapse of some years from 1822 it would have been impossible to have fixed that epoch with any certainty, and as respects the law of degradation and total arc of longitude over which the sensible perturbations extend, we are hardly yet arrived at a increased facility in the explanation of the period when this can be said to be completely

determinable from observation alone. In all this we see nothing of accident, unless it be accidental that an event which must have happened between 1781 and 1953, actually happened in 1822; and that we live in an age when astronomy has reached that perfection, and its cultivators exercise that vigilance which neither permit such an event, nor its scientific importance, to pass unnoticed. The blossom had been watched with interest in its development, and the fruit was gathered in the very moment of maturity."

With this we take leave of this remarkable work; which we hold to be, beyond a doubt, the greatest and most remarkable of the works in which the laws of astronomy and the appearances of the heavens are described to those who are not mathematicians nor observers, and recalled to those who are. It is the reward of men who can descend from the advancement of knowledge to care for its diffusion, that their works are essential to all, that they become the manuals of the proficient as well as the textbooks of the learner. And it is also their reward that the duty of keeping them up, so as to render them always the faithful representatives of the existing state of science, is pleasant and easy. We do not believe, in spite of rumour, that Sir John Herschel will entirely abandon astronomy :-- it will not abandon him. In the very publication of this work he has given a hostage to society; its revision must occupy his thoughts,—and great powers cannot engage in little wars. If his day of laborious observation be over, we trust that of thought and specula-tion will continue.

Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume, from the Thirteenth to the Nineteenth Century, Edited by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. Printed for the Percy Society.

THERE is no subject which exposes a broader mark for the paper pellets of the satirist than the whims and caprices of the human mind as exhibited in its ideas of setting forth to advantage the personal charms of the body in which

In vestimentis non est sapientia mentis, said the old Leonine Proverb; and the extravagances of fashion, whether exhibited in the hooped petticoat of our grandmothers or in the whims of our modern belles, form a butt so large and so very inviting that the veriest tyro, even though he handle his bow like a crowkeeper, would not hesitate, we should imagine, to wing his arrow at it-not doubting that he could hit the white. It is with some surprise, then, that we learn from the editor of this amusing collection of satirical poems that, "although incidental notices of fashionable peculiarities are to be frequently met with, short poems, satires and songs expressly devoted to the subject are far from common,-and it will not be easy to add many to the selection the reader is here presented with."

This selection embraces some eighty specimens; extending in chronological order from the very curious Latin song upon the tailors, beginning-

Ego dixi, Dii estis Quæ dicenda, sunt in festis Quare prætermitterem Dii, revera, qui protestis In figuram novæ vestis Transmutare veterem.

which was written in the time of our third Henry, and first printed by Mr. Wright in the volume of 'Political Songs' edited by him for the Camden Society—to a song ridiculing "the short-waisted gowns" worn at the commencement of the present century. Mr. Fair-holt tells us that this collection is the result of an examination of many hundreds of ballads and almost as many books made by him when compiling the volume which he published some time since under the title and description of 'Costume in England': and it is certainly, if not so complete as one could have desired it to be, a collection well deserving the reader's perusal for its illustrations of history, manners and social progress. Many of the poems have special claims on our attention as illustrating satirical points and passing allusions in our older writers which without these are obscure, if not unintelligible. As belonging to this class may be mentioned the Macaronic 'Satire on Manners and Costume' written in the latter part of the fourteenth century, which contains, among other matters, curious allusions to the "Devil's Claws" - as the long-pointed toes sometimes fastened to the wearer's knees by chains of gold and silver were termed by the satirists .-The following is a brief specimen :-

Long sporres on their heels, et rostra forent ocriarum;
Thei thinke it doith welle, non sicut regula Sarum.
A streete bende hath the hose, laqueantur a corpore crura;
Thei may not I suppose, currare genu sinc cura;
Whan other kneelis, pro Christo vola frentes
Thei stonde on their helis, sed non currare calcutes,
For hustrons of hurs hose, som inclinate laborate from For hurtyng of here hose, non inclinare laborant A trow for her longe toes, dum stant ferialister orant.

Referring to a later period, the same may be said of the Skeltonical ballad called the 'Maner of the World now-a-dayes': of which we extract the following stanzas.

> So propre cappes
> So lytle hattes
> And so false hartes
> Say y never. Such garded hose Such playted shoes And such a pose Say y never.

Say many ryven shertes So well apparelled chyrches. And so many lewed clerkes Say y never.

So joly garded clokes So many clyppers of grotes And so untyde by the throtes, Say y never.

In these few lines we have an allusion to the "guarded hose," or hose trimmed with lace or binding, of which Stubbes, in the reign of Elizabeth, speaks as "Gally hosen made very large and wide, reaching down to the knees, only with three or four guardes a piece, laid down along either hose,"—to the shoes which were worn very broad at the toes, and plaited and slashed like the doublet, showing the coloured hose within-and to the "ryven shertes," or shirts ornamented with slashes.

Coming nearer to our own times, Mr. Fairholt presents us with a reprint of a very curious both presents us with a reprint of a very curtous satirical poem published in 1690, under the title of 'Mundus Muliebris; or, the Ladies' Dressing-room unlocked, and her Toilette Spread,' respecting which he observes—"I know of no equally minute description of the contents of a lady's boudoir and the fanciful names given to various articles of dress." The author states in his Preface that he has compiled his poem that all those who would venture on the voyage of matrimony may see what equipments modern luxury had then made necessary. It commences-

He that will needs to Marry-land Adventure, first must understand For 's bark, what tackle to prepare 'Gainst wind and weather, wear and tear: of Point d'Espagne, a rich cornet Two night rails, and a scarf beset With a great lace, a colleret, One black gown of rick silk, which odd is Without one colour'd, embroider'd bodice: From petticoats for page to hold up Four short ones nearer to the crup: Three manteaus, nor can Madam less Provision have for due undress: Nor demy sultane, spagnolet, Nor fringe to sweep the Mall forget. Of under bodice three neat pair Embroider'd, and of shoes as fair: Short under-petitionats, pure, fine, Some of Japan stuff, some of Chine, With kaee-high galoon bottomed, Another quilted white and red;

With a broad Flanders lace below: Four pair of bas de soy shot through With silver, diamond buckles too For garters, and as rich for shoo.

* * * *

Of pocket mouchoirs nose to drain

A dozen laced, a dozen plain; Three night-gowns of rich Indian stuff; Four cushion-cloths are scarce enough Of point and Flanders; nor forget Slippers embroidered on velvet A manteau girdle, ruby buckle And brilliant diamond-rings for knuckle, Fans painted and perfumed three; Three muffs of sable, ermine, grey:
Nor reckon it among the baubles
A palatine also of sables.
A saphire bodkin for the hair,
Or sparkling facet diamond there; Then turquois, ruby, emerald rings For fingers, and such petty things As diamond pendants for the ears Must needs be had; or two pearl pears, Pearl necklace, large and oriental, And diamond, and of amber pale.

Besides these jewels you must get Cuff buckles, and an hansom set Of tags for palatine, a curious has The manteau bout her neck to clasp: Nor may she want a ruby locket Nor the fine sweet quilted pocket. To play at ombre or basset She a rich pulvil purse must get With guineas filled, on cards to lay With which she fancies most to play.

To quote the interesting allusions contained in this poem would be to quote the whole of it.

A new scene to us now presents, The dressing-room and implements: wherein first he treats

Of toilet plate gilt and embossed And several other things of cost: The table miroir, one glue pot, One for pomatum, and what not? Of washes, unguents and cosmeticks; A pair of silver candlesticks; Snuffers and snuff-dish, boxes more For powder, patches, waters store, In silver flasks, or bottles, cups In silver flasks, or bottles, cups Covered or open, to wash chaps. Nor may Hungarian's queen be wanting, Nor store of spirits against fainting.

Returning from the dressing-room to the costume which the fair inhabitant requires, he demands for her,-

The working apron too from France With all its trim appurtenance; Loo masks,* and whole, as winds do blow And miss abroad's disposed to go.
Hoods by whole dozens, white and black,
And store of coifs she must not lack,
Nor velvet scarfs about her back To keep her warm: all these at least To keep her warm; all these at least In amberd skins, or quilted chest Richly perfumed she lays; and rare Powders for garments, some for hair, Of Cyprus and of Corduba And the rich polvill of Goa; Nor here omit the bob of gold Which a pomander ball doth hold, This to her side she does attach With gold crochet or French pennache, More useful for then forus. More useful far than ferula For any saucy coxcomb's jaw :
A graceful swing to this belongs
Which he returns in cringe and songs, And languishings to kiss the hand, That can perfumed blows comman

Mr. Fairholt has illustrated the various allusions to now forgotten articles of female ornament and attire scattered throughout this playful composition,-in notes derived principally from a Fop Dictionary appended to the original poem; but he has also brought his own information to bear on their further illustration. Among the productions which refer to periods nearer to our own times, he presents us with several amusing pictures of the Macaronis, male and female, the ultra-fashionables of the "old times when George the Third was king:"-but instead of borrowing one of these descriptions from the work before us, we will present to Mr. Fairholt and to our readers a jeu d'esprit of the time which has escaped his researches. It is from 'The Macaroni Jester,' and is entitled The Macaroni, a new song.

As the The Coat The Bu The Kno On the The Sleet And so Large Br —A pi From the But to The Hat And th But let i And th Beside llustration by-gone Mr. Fair songs ar the use dress as of the b

Nº 112

The date

the openi

In the day And eks

But, 'tv That ev A balle Tis nev

-a cap

Second

the Pro

stanzas

Which in one And the

Of a followi of the l bably priesth by the uphelo

the g favou trate ally b

on th

Glo editi is no

of a

^{*} Loo masks are half masks, covering the face to the nose only; and were worn in calm, as whole masks were in windy weather.

MAY 26

the opening verse .-Is the days of King George in the year Seventy-Two and eke in the year Seventy-Three, Such a thing walked the streets for the Public to view as the Public must blush but to see.

The Ceat was just as long as to cover the Rump,
The Buckles fixed down to the Toe,
The Knocker behind at each step gave a Thump
On the back of the secondhand Beau.

The Sleeve of the Coat buttoned close to the Wrist, And so tight as to swell every vein;

large Breeches—a Waistcont of Silver and Twist

—A picture of Pride and of Pain.

From the Hip hangs a Sword fit to fight for a Prize, But to use it he ne'er was in haste; The Hat is a mere crooked Sixpence for size, And the Head is all Powder and Paste.

But let in few words the Description now pass,-Few words will describe such a Fool: five Head of a Monkey, the ears of an Ass, And the body all Hartholmew Doll.

Besides the poems valuable for their direct by-gone times which this volume contains,-Mr. Fairholt has inserted in his volume several songs and other pieces curious for illustrating the use occasionally made of some article of dress as "a hinge to hang a satire on." One of the best of these is 'The Cloak's Knavery,'

a capital old song of the reign of Charles the Second satirically descriptive of the doings of the Protectorate. Of its merits the following stanzas afford a specimen .-

Come, buy my new ballet,
I have t in my wallet,
But, 'twillnot', I fear, please every palate;
Then mark what ensu th,
I swear by my youth,
That every line in my ballet is truth: A ballet of wit, a brave ballet of worth Tan newly printed and newly come forth,
Twas made of a Cloak that fell out with a Gown,
That crampt all the Kingdom, and crippled the Crown.

I'll tell you in brief,

I'll tell you in brief,
A story of grief,
Which happened when Cloak was Commander in chief.
It tore Common Prayers,
Imprison'd Lord Mayors,
In one day it voted down Prelates and Players.
It made people perjured in point of obedience
And the Covenant did cutt off the Oath of Allegiance.
Then let us endeavour to pull the Cloak down
That cramp'd all the Kingdom, and crippled the Crown.

Of a very different character, again, is the following little poem 'On the Mystic Design of the Disguises or Ornaments of Prelates:' prohably written to show how little there was to object to in the symbolic dress of the Reformed priesthood, - which was as violently opposed by the Calvinistic party as it was strenuously upheld by Laud .-

eld Dy Laud.
The Albe and Surplisse white doth note, A life withouten stayne or spot:
The horned Miter represents
Full knowledge of both Testaments.
The Gloves that beene all new and white
Handling the Sacraments arighte;
The Croayer Staffe most playnly showes
Redusings of their atrayed ewes; The Crosse, Books, Scripture, do portend,
Of men's desires the doubtfull end.
Behold what trust and deepe devises
Theis prelates have in their disguises.

We think our extracts will show sufficiently the general character of Mr. Fairholt's volume but it would be doing injustice to his editorial skill and pains-taking if we were not to speak favourably of the notes with which he has illustrated his materials, -aided as they are occasionally by small woodcuts, which though sparingly are effectively introduced .- His note, however, on the lines

Little lawn then served the Pawne If Pawne at all there were

in which, after stating that Nares in his Glossary' does not notice the signification of the word Paun, and that Mr. Dyce in his edition of Webster expresses his belief that it a not known what or where the Pawn was, he observes, " it is probably a place where articles of apparel were sold, similar to those for the disposal of the unredeemed pledges of our own Mr. Willmott hazards strange doctrines. "How ness and amiability, what could he sigh for? The day,"—might have been rendered more correct calm and unpretending," exclaims he as "he dismallest room in Cloyne must have been full of

The date of its composition is announced in | by a reference to Stow's 'London' (first edition, p. 151). There he would have seen that the Pawne was that part of the Burse, or Royal Exchange, which, on Elizabeth's visiting it, Stow describes as "richly furnished with all sortes of the finest wares in the City." It is doubtless derived from the German Bahn or Dutch Baan,—a walk or pathway. This mention of the City naturally reminds us of its valiant Prentices; and we think Mr. Fairholt will agree with us that the following picture of one of these roaring boys, extracted from The Country Club, a poem published for Walter Kettilby at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard, 4to, 1679, is worthy of insertion in a second edition, or in any continuation which he may hereafter publish, of his present amusing book .-

sublish, of his present amusing book.—

Is it not fine for a well-govern'd City,
A thing commendable, and very pretty,
To have each Prentice boy thus to befool us,
And mount a Cock-horse as he were Iulus?

Here's some of them so metamorphos'd grown,
By their own Shopboards they would scarce be known.
Hat buttoned up behind, with bunch phantastick,
Six foot in length, clapt under Buttock a Stick.
In hand large whip, with hook and whistle furnish'd,
By side short sword, but wonderfully burnish'd,
Bootes up to th' Buttocks, Gloves up to the Elbowes,
(You'd think his hands and feet were in the Bilboes)
Sash round the middle ty'd, knots round the Wig,
Horn by his side he blows, till he looks big. Sash round the middle ty'd, knots round the Wig, Horn by his side he blows, till he looks big. Thus paganishly drest, what prying Sirons Could ken him next day, weighing out of Currants! Our Ancestors, who erst in time of yore, Little starch!d Ruffs, and large Blew Bonnets wore, Nere strid a Horse till vested with a Gown, Nor handled Bridle till they Chain put on. O, should their Ghosts arise, and view their Offspring About the middle girded with a Buff-string. Coat lin'd with red, and Peruke with long twist, Coat in a with red, and Peruke with long twist,
Thrumbuttock'd and with Gauntilized fist,
Behind the Counter folding up his ware:
How would the frighted Apparition stare!
In air he'd soon dissolve with the amaze,
To see such change since good Queen Besses days.
The truth on't is, our wary Pretor Urban
Would do full seemly well, to set a curb on
These wild delanubes. These wild debauches

And so, we take our leave of one of the best books that the Percy Society has yet given to its members.

A Journal of Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott. Parker. Probably the day-book of every literary man's thoughts, inventions, fantasies and readingswhether his study commands merely a prospect of roofs and chimney-pots or, like our author's, is situated in one of those Berkshire nooks which the Lady of 'Our Village' has almost made classic ground-would yield, were it honestly kept, as much matter to interest the reader as Mr. Will-mott's 'Journal.' But "every one of us" does not command the grace of style possessed by the "Incumbent of Bearwood." Some because of their shyness — others owing to the want of music in their souls, would "confess" with a more awkward timidity or a more angular selfassertion than are to be found in his pages; and the reader, thereby rendered uneasy, would begin to weary over such records. This he will not do, we think, in the case before us. Mr. Willmott's 'Journal' is an attractive parlourwindow book; standing among contemporary additions to such literature in a place corresponding to that which the poems of Messrs. Alford, Trench, Moultrie and Faber hold in the library of fugitive verse. It must be added, however, that the Journalizer is more fanciful than exact,-more harmonious in his periods than apposite in his illustrations. He is fond of talking about foreign painters and foreign parts, but does not always take the trouble to name either rightly : thus, we have Lappi for Lippi, Terberg for Terburg, Bassanio for Bassano. He characterizes their works with a corresponding slackness and inexactitude. Sometimes, too, with the view of pleasantly turning a paragraph,

shakes the rain out of a lily," "is everything in God's visible world! no noise! no pretension! Must we quote from the Psalms to remind our dreamer that there is as much presumption as prettiness in this assertion ?- "Fire and hail, snow and vapours, stormy wind fulfilling his word."-Is the sea on a wild November evening calm, unpretending, noiseless ?- The reader must absolve us from the blame of trifling with his patience; but by the school to which Mr. Willmott belongs loose thinking and misty painting, and resonantly unmeaning language are so much encouraged and cultivated that from time to time Plain Sense must raise its voice and assert its part in Poetry, Philosophy, and pious Meditation.—It is in no unkind spirit that we have offered the above remarks upon a book which in many respects pleases us much. What it contains that may be liked will be best indicated by the following extracts, which do not require introduction.-

A Chinese at Church, "Much amused with Fortune's 'Wanderings in China, the book for a wet day in the country. He has something to say, and says it. Gutzlaff had complained of the ill-behaviour of the Chinese in their temples; the official persons taking no interest in the religious ceremony, but staring at the Euro-pean strangers. Fortune doubts the general truth of the story, and recommends us to make a corresponding experiment in England. Let me sketch a scene. While the village choir is scraping into tune, the bassoon grumbles, and the flute breathes its first scream, let the church-doors open, and display, leisurely pacing up the chancel, and under the affrighted eyes of the clerk, a small footed lady, with eyes to match, from Pekin; or a mandarin, a peacock-feather mounted in his hat, wearing a purple spencer embroidered with gold, a rosary of stones and coral round his neck, and a long tail, exquisitely braided, dangling down his shoulders. Imagine the apparition to seat himself in the pew of the squire; and then, by way of refreshment, to draw from the embroidered purse, always suspended at the girdle, a snuff-box of porcelain or coloured glass, and lay a small portion of fragrant dust in the left hand, at the lower joint of the thumb. After these preliminaries, suppose him, with that inward sense of merit, which may be recognised even in our paro-chial snuff-takers, to lift the pinch to his nose. Where have been the eyes of the congregation during these mystic ceremonies? I shall not presume to conjecture."

Bishop Berkeley. 'In Johnstone's cumbersome edition of the works of Parr, among many dull letters of dull people is one of interest from Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, describing the episcopal residence, where Berkeley, the accomplished friend of Pope, formerly dwelt. A few traces of him are preserved. The garden abounded in strawberries, of which Berkeley was very fond. But its most singular feature was a winding walk, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, enclosed for a considerable part of the distance by a myrtle hedge, six feet high, planted by Berkeley himself, each plant having a large ball of tar at the root. The tar-epidemic spread far and wide. Grey tells Dr. Whar-ton:—Mr. Trollope and I are in a course of tarwater; he for his present, I for my future distempers. If you think it will kill me, send away a man and horse directly, for I drink like a fish.' But the myrtle hedge of Cloyne was, doubtless, the earliest instance of medical treatment applied to trees. Berkeley little is remembered. Bennet told Parr that 'he made no improvement to the house; yet the part of it he inhabited wanted it much; for it is now only good enough for the upper servants. My study is the room where he kept his apparatus for tar-water.' Indeed, the gifted enthusiast was too busy and too happy to be anxious about refinements and accommodation. With a wife who painted gracefully, sang like a nightingale, and appreciated her husband; with children who resembled their parents in all the accomplishments of taste and the graces of piety; and with a temper himself of singular sweet-

contained

hole of it.

the cosuires, he

various female out this princito the ght his er illusrefer to resents he Ma-

f these we will aders a ped his Jester. song.

the nose

were in

onables

ird was

sunlight. Never was seen a domestic interior of tenderer beauty and affection; and in the bishop's letters we catch an occasional glimpse of it _ 'The more we have of good instruments the better; for all my children, not excepting my little daughter, learn to play, and are preparing to fill my house with harmony against all events, that if we have worse times we may have better spirits.' Berkeley was the Christian gentleman of his age_the Philip Sidney of theology. The same fine poetical colour enriched the complexion of both; and the apostle of the Bermudas, like the hero of Zutphen, would have ploughed up life and resown it for Arcadia."

Fireside Fancies. " I should like to see a catalogue of Hearth Literature, if the title may be compounded.

Bright winter fires, that summer's part supply, is the pleasing line of Cowley. That parlour twilight is instead of the sun playing on leaves and grass. What visions have been created, books planned, pictures designed, cathedrals built, and countries discovered, over dying embers! Thoughts of eloquence and devotion, at this hour moving and shining over the world, were born in that glimmer. Ridley, watching out the last red coal in his cell, may have seen the church rising in her stateliness purity; Raleigh have called up cities of gold, and forests of fruit-bearing trees; and Milton, in the chimney-corner at Horton, have sketched the dim outline of Comus. Therefore a wet winter evening is a very agreeable characteristic of the season. The wood-ashes are aids to reflection. But a rainy afternoon in summer is altogether different: it is the Faëry's dancing-hall, with the lights extinguished. A paper network is where a fire ought to be; a red cinder for the parish-clerk to disappear in would be worth its weight in silver. But the eye wanders up and down, and finds nothing to rest upon; the room itself wears a heavy, disconsolate expression; the table and chairs are miserable; the large fly mopes on the damp glass; the flowers in the window look like mourners, just returned wet through from the funeral of Flora, Bamfylde has painted the sorrows of the season:

Mute is the mournful plain;
Silent the swallow sits beneath the thatch,
And yacant hind hangs pensive o'er his hatch,
Counting the frequent drop from reeded eaves."

It will be gathered from the above that many will find Mr. Willmott's volume a pleasant one to take up in these days of excitement, when the mind, too anxiously oppressed to command nerve for serious reading or continued thought, is glad to find escape and refreshment in the less arduous retreats of innocent fancy and refined speculation.

MEDICAL WORKS.

An Essay on the Tongue. By Edward Williams, M.D.-Medical men have fallen so much into the habit of examining the tongue as an index to disease that we believe there are few persons who would feel perfectly satisfied with the doctor who should prescribe for them without looking at this important member. It is with the tongue as with the pulse,a great deal more has been made of some of its indications than there was any occasion for; and medically (though that was not its own fault) it frequently did what it sometimes does morally _told lies. an improved knowledge of the functions of the mucous membranes and of the nature of secretion, the indications of the tongue to the medical man are much more definite than formerly, although he has been obliged to discard much of the lingual lore of his predecessors. Dr. Williams's volume is devoted to an examination of the tongue in certain forms of derangement of the stomach and bowels: and will be found worthy of study by those engaged in the practice of medicine.

A Dictionary of Practical Medicine. Part XIII. By James Copland, M.D.-We are glad to see that the Parts of this valuable Dictionary are coming out more regularly,—although they are rather small.

The profession is undoubtedly deeply indebted to
Dr. Copland for the valuable matter which he has already given them; but we are sure every one would like to see the work completed under his superintendence, and unless it goes on faster than hitherto,

we do not think this very probable from the natural limit to every man's existence. We would suggest that the Doctor should get some assistant or a ants, and engage to bring out a respectable Part every three months till the work is finished.

The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. Part XXXIII. _ This admirable Cyclopædia is proceeding more rapidly, - although even at its present rate of progress some of the earlier articles will be antiquated before the later can be published. The want of punctuality in the appearance of the Parts of this work and in those of Dr. Copland's Medical Dictionary, and the entire failure of the Cyclopædia of Surgery, seem to have ruined this kind of literature with the medical profession: yet we are convinced that with proper firmness and energy on the part of the Editor delays need not occur. The great object of a work of this kind is not to give original information, but all that is known on the various subjects treated of up to the time when its articles are published. This can always be secured from intelligent men of science with literary habits; and such articles would be more acceptable to the subscribers and more profitable to the publisher than the delay of years which sometimes occurs on the plea that some one is undertaking to write an original paper. The Part before us maintains the high character of this Cyclopædia; and we can speak with especial commendation of the articles 'Respiration' and 'Secretion'-by Dr. John Reid and Dr. Carpenter respectively.

Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences. Edited by Dr. Ranking, Vols. VI. and VII.—We do not know that we could say more for these volumes than that they maintain the previously high character of this half-yearly publication. In the last volume there is a report on psychological medicine, which we take as an indication that the subject is increasing in interest amongst medical men. In the sixth volume there is a report on public health, embracing almost all that has been recently done on this subject. We think we see in these volumes a more practical tendency than before: -hence they will be more valued by practical men.

The Climate of Torquay. By Edward Vivian, Esq.—Those who are looking about our island for some spot in which they may be sheltered from adverse winds and blighting frosts should consult Mr. Vivian's pamphlet on Torquay. It contains many observations that seem to have escaped previous writers on the climate of England.

The Fumigating Bath. By Jonathan Green, M.D.—One doctor recommends the external application of cold for all diseases of the skin - another the application of heat. Dr. Green advises the latter. We believe that it is well known to the profession that sometimes one and sometimes the other is more beneficial. Here, however, is Dr. Green's particular experience, in a shilling pamphlet.

Consumption. By George Moore. _Another book added to the long list to attest that consumption is still an incurable disease. When consumption shall really become curable, there will be little need of books to announce the fact.

Stammering considered with Relation to the Manage-ment of the Breath. By the Rev. Percival Wilmot Bryan.-This is a very small book on a very painful human defect. We have had no opportunity of testing the author's views on the nature of stammerbut he writes with an earnestness and a modesty which would lead us to hope that benefit may be derived from his instructions.

General Index to the British and Foreign Medical Review. By John Forbes, M.D.—To all who possess the numbers of the Review formerly edited by Dr. Forbes this Index will be valuable. one who has been in the habit of consulting our medical periodicals will feel how much labour will be diminished and time saved by the possession of such an index. We should be glad to see every medical journal furnished with an index of the same general kind .- And now that we are on the subject of indices for medical works, we are sure we only express the unanimous wish of the profession when we say that we hope the Sydenham Society will not abandon its intention of preparing a medical Bibliography which shall embrace the literature of the whole range of medical science. Such works are becoming of

increasing importance to those who are engaged in the literature of any department of science

On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprude and Medicine. By Alfred J. Taylor, F.R.S. advance of chemistry, whilst on the one hand it supplied modern society with many fearful poisson has on the other led to the discovery of many and dotes to poisons previously known. The frequent employment of these substances for murder or wit destruction, and their occasional accidental admisis tration, have led to a very minute examination of their properties, and to the application of the principles of chemistry to the destruction of their effects as well as to their detection in the human body they have been taken. The application of chemistry therefore to jurisprudence is in the latter in of the most direct kind; and union at the present demanding such assistance appear at the present much on the increase. We say appear, because there is some reason to hope that the recorded increase of poisoning for the mke of murder is at least in some measure due to the increased certainty with which the chemist new detects poison in the human body after death. this as it may, the amount of mortality from the cause presents a sad picture of the morality of our population. We know of no means of preventing the crime of poisoning more likely to be than that of increasing the certainty with which either poison may be detected when given with intent to murder or its effects may be prevented when taken for the purpose of self-destruction. In order to this, medical men must be well instructed in the symptoms and treatment of poisoning, as well as in the discovery of poisons. The professi forgive us for stating our conviction that they see not so well "up" in these things as they ought to be; and we would point to the numerous exhumation that have recently taken place for the detection of poisonings that ought certainly to have been dicovered or suspected previously to interment. this impression we strongly recommend Dr. Taylor's book as by far the best and most comprehensive that has been yet written on poisons. The name of the author is familiar to the profession and to the public as a skilful analyst of these substances; and his book, though exhibiting learned and laborious research, must be ranked much higher than as a mere

Observations on Aneurism and its Treatment by Compression. By O. Bellingham, M.D.—This little book on the cure of a very destructive disease strikes us as worthy the attention of the profession. Of this we feel confident, _ Dr. Bellingham has brought forward sufficient evidence of his plan of treating aneurism to lead to a more extensive trial of its effi-

Remarks on the Diet of Children. By George T. Gream .- That a great number of children die from mismanagement is, we think, proved by the fact that a much larger mortality takes place amongst first children than amongst those which are born subsequently. This shows that young mothers do not manage their first-born children so skilfully as they do those who have the benefit of their enlarged experience. One great cause of this mismanagement is an entire ignorance on the part of the mother of the nature of food and of the kinds of it best suited to children. Yet, how many anxious mothers hanging over their first-born would give up gladly all their accomplishments which have replaced this knowledge to save the life of the little sufferer whose moments are now numbered! We do not say this to recommend Mr. Gream's book, -but to recommend the subject of it. A knowledge of the first principles of dietetics amongst our young women would, we believe, save thousands of lives.

Mr. Gream's remarks will be found useful to mothers; but does not deal sufficiently in the elementary departments of the subject. His practical hints are of much value, -but would be more useful if he were fully acquainted with all that has been done in the science of dietetics by the aid of organic che-

mistry within the last four or five years.

Compendium of Domestic Medicine. By John Savory.—Medical Guide. By F. F. Sankey, M.D.—If we may judge of the popular practice of physic by its literature, we cannot but come to the conclusion. that it is of the worst possible kind. In these works,

how m at all? of medicin get well. care of di principle without members learn that

Albun's (A.
As Atlas of
Araold's (Re
Araold's (it
Beyer's (W
Bonchurch,

Nº 11

witten by

are so sh

Benchurch, Browne's (h Browne's (h Browne's (d.) Count's (J. Count's (G. Count's (G. Count's (H. Count Many Corkran's E. Dallan's (Re Dallan's (H. Dallan's (H.

Stovell's (Smor's (A.

Stevenson's (A. Stevenson's (R. Stevenson's (R. Stevenson's (I. Stevenson's (I

Amor emphat her eigh a shock her hon so man powers structio ence. The

gentlen years o rent'___ at once stories plete, humer to the on the and I that w

sther.

Mr. Ri

the th Mr. O

Mr. O

MAY 26

engaged in ce.

crispruden

R.S. The

ful poisses

many antiie frequent

der or self-

al adminis

mination of

the princi-heir effects

f chemistry

er instance

y the cases the present We my

hope that ue to the emist new death. Be

from this

lity of our

preventing efficacious which given with prevented

ction. In instructed ng, as well

t they are

ight to be;

etection of

been die t. Under

r. Taylor's

prehennive

e name of

and to the nces; and laborious as a mere

atment by

This little

. Of this brought

f treat

of its effi-

George T.

die from

ongst first

born sub-

ers do not ly as they

larged ex-

nagement mother of

f it best

s mother up gladly

e sufferer

e do not

ok .- but

rledge of

ur young of lives

the elepractical

re useful

een done mic che-

By John

y, M.D. of physic onclusion

e works

written by medical men, the descriptions of disease are so short or so deficient that it would puzzle a adleducated medical student to know what is meant how much more persons with no medical education stall? But there are some who thak that the art d medicine consists in drugging the victims of disease that give physic enough and a patient is sure to get well. This false notion popular books on medi-cae-foster. Whilst the intelligent practitioner strives to administer as few drugs as is consistent with the cure of disease, these instructors seem to act on the principle of recommending as many as can be taken without destroying life. It seems to us that some members of the medical profession even have yet to learn that giving drugs in disease is not more than half the battle_nor so much.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

List of P. R.W. BOOKS.

Listed (C. B.) Essay on Human Happiness, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. swd. Alm's (A.) Hatory of Europe, Vol. 11 f. library ed. 8vo. 15s. cl. alm's (A.) Hatory of Europe, Vol. 11 f. library ed. 8vo. 15s. cl. alm's (A.) Hatory of Europe, Vol. 11 f. library ed. 8vo. 15s. cl. alm's (Rv. T. K.) First Classical Alias, 8vo. 7s. cd. 17th ed. 6s. 6d. alm's (W.) (C.) First Classical Alias, 8vo. 7s. cd. 17th ed. 6s. 6d. 18th ed. 18th LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

Among the latest news from Ireland comes the mnouncement of the death of one rich in honours. Of Maria Edgeworth it may be said—even more emphatically than of her sister-novelist, Miss Burney that she lived to become a classic. Her decease in her eighty-third or fourth year can hardly be felt as a shock in the world of letters, though it bereaves be home-circle of one whose many days were but so many graces—so actively unimpaired did her powers of giving and of receiving pleasure and in-arction remain till a very late period of her exist-

The story of Miss Edgeworth's life was some pars since told by herself in her memoir of her sider. She was born in England—the daughter of Mr. Richard Lovell Edgeworth, by the first of that and maleman's four wives—and had reached the age of thirteen ere she became an Irish resident. Fifty yans or more have elapsed since her 'Castle Rack-mi'-the precursor of a copious series of tales, astional, moral and fashionable (never romantic)at once established her in the first class of novelists, as a shrewd observer of manners, a warm-hearted herer of national humours, and a resolute upsharer of national numours, and a resolute up-balder of good morals in fiction. Before her Irish dories appeared, nothing of their kind—so com-lets, so relishing, so familiar yet never vulgar, so humorous yet not without pathos—had been tendered to the public. Their effect was great not merely on the world of readers, but on the world of writers and politicians also. Sir Walter Scott assures us that when he began his Scottish novels it was with the thought of emulating Miss Edgeworth; while Mr. O'Connell at a later period (if we are to credit Mr. O'Neill Daunt) expressed substantial dissatisfaction because one having so much influence had not

served her country as he thought poor Ireland could alone be served—by agitation. Prudence will allay —rarely raise—storms: and Prudence was ever at hand when Maria Edgeworth (to use Scott's phrase) "pulled out the conjuring wand with which she worked so many marvels." Herein lay her strength, and herein also some argument for cavil and reservation on the part of those who love nothing which is not romantic. "Her extraordinary merit," happily says Sir James Mackintosh, "both as a moralist and as a woman of genius, consists in her having selected a class of virtues far more difficult to treat as the subject of fiction than others, and which had

therefore been left by former writers to her,"

To offer a complete list of Miss Edgeworth's fictions-closed, in 1834, by her charming and carefully wrought 'Helen'-would be superfluous; but we may single out as three masterpieces, evincing the great variety of her powers, 'Vivian,' 'To-Morrow,' and 'The Absentee.' Generally, Miss Edgeworth was happier in the short than in the long story. She managed satire with a delicate and firm hand,—as her 'Modern Griselda' attests. She was reserved rather than exuberant in her pathos. She could give her characters play and brilliancy when these were demanded, as in Lady Delacour, -she could work out the rise, progress and consequences of a foible (as in 'Almeria') with unflinching consistency. Her dialogue is excellent; her style is in places too solicitously laboured,—but it is always characteristic; yielding specimens of that pure and terse language which so many contemporary novelists seem to avoid on the maid servant's idea that "plain English" is ungenteel. Her tales are singularly rich in allusion and anecdote. In short, they indicate intellectual mastery and cultivation of no common order. Miss Edgeworth has herself confessed the care with which they were wrought. They owed much to her father's supervision, — but this, we are assured by her, was confined to the pruning of redundancies. In connection with Mr. Edgeworth the 'Essay on Irish Bulls' was written :- also the treatise on ' Practical Educa-The latter some years after its publication was disclaimed by its authors as having expounded a system which in place of being practical proved virtually impracticable. This brings us to speak of that large and important section of Maria Edge-worth's writings,—her stories for children. Here, as elsewhere, she was " nothing if not prudential;" and yet who has ever succeeded in captivating the fancy and attention of the young as her Rosamonds and Lucys have done? In her hands the smallest incident rivetted the eye and heart,—the driest truth gained a certain grace and freshness. We may—and we do—question some of the canons of her school; but one of her tales for children is not to be laid aside unfinished, let the hands into which it falls be ever so didactic, ever so romantic. Her latest literary effort, if we mistake not, was the child's book 'Orlandino,' -published a year or two since in one of the Messrs. Chambers's series.

If Miss Edgeworth's long literary life was usefully employed — so also were her claims and services adequately acknowledged during her life-time. Her friendships were many: her place in the world of English and Irish society was distinguished .- Byron (little given to commending the women whom he did not make love to, or who did not make love to him) approved her. Scott, when personally a stranger to her, addressed her like an old friend and a sister. There is hardly a tourist of worth or note who has visited Ireland for the last fifty years without bearing testimony to her value and vivacity as one of a large and united home-circle. She was small in stature, lively of address, and diffuse as a letter-writer. To sum up,-it may be said, that the changes and deve-lopements which have convulsed the world of Imagination since Miss Edgeworth's career of authorship began have not shaken her from her pedestal nor blotted out her name from the honourable place which it must always keep in the records of European

LIEUT. MAURY'S WIND AND CURRENT CHARTS.

WE present to public attention some extracts from a report of a committee of Congress, dated February 22nd, 1849, on Lieut. Maury's recent proceedings. It is in reference to a memorial presented by certain ship-owners of New York and Boston.—

"Lieutenant Maury has undertaken to collect from the log books of both private and public ships, the results of the experience of their officers with regard to winds, currents, &c., in all parts of the ocean, and to embody these results in a set of charts called 'Maury's Wind and Current Charts;' in such a manner as to give to every navigator the benefits of the experience of all whose records are thus combined and collated.

"For this purpose, the track of each vessel is delineated on the chart, in colours according to the seasons of the year, and in characters according to the months. The winds dadly experienced by the vessel making the track are laid down on that track in symbols so ingeniously contrived, that the navigator, without any written description, sees at once not only the direction of those winds in the different months of the year, but perceives at once their precise character. They are seen to be fresh or light, moderate or strong, gales or squals.

"In like manner he is apprised of the set and velocity of the sea currents, the variation of the compass observed, the temperature of the water, and such other facts as may have been noted; all tending to a more general and correct knowledge of wind and weather, and thus furnishing new helps towards making ocean navigation more safe, speedy and sure.

"In consequence of his investigations, Lieut Maury has been adduced to recommend a more northerly route than the one usually taken by vessels in the European trade. This recommendation is made not only on the principles of great-circle sailing, as being neare, but also on account of the winds, which are in that region believed to be more favourable. The log book of Capt, Mumford, of the ship Wisconsin, lately arrived at New York from Liverpool, has been, with many others, exhibited to your committee. The Wisconsin had Lieut. Maury's charts on board, and kept which sailed in company, but which were further to the south. It is not claimed that such a difference will invariably occur in the length of passa

Braxii, China, the Indies, the cape of Good Hope, and Cape Horn, the author of these chartshas been led to the important discovery that the circuitous course usually taken to these places may be avoided. It may here be remarked that the usual route of vessels bound from our Atlantic coast to the parts of the world we have named, is nearly the same until they reach the equator. But these charts indicate an entirely new route thither. The usual course of our vessels bound to Rio Janeiro, or the Cape of Good Hope, is across the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of Africa, thence to the coast of Brazii, and if bound to the Cape, a third time across the ocean. This sigzag course has been hitherto pursued, in the belief that in following it better winds have been found than if any other had been taken. The facts derived from the log books and records of a thousand ships show this belief to be unfounded.

"It has been made to appear to the satisfaction of your committee, that monsoons, or trade winds, prevail in that part of the Atlantic through which a part of the old route to exist. From June to November, inclusive, these winds to exist. Prom June to November, inclusive, these winds

to one equator nes, where no such winds have been thought to exist. From June to November, inclusive, these winds prevail from the southward and westward. And they are exactly in that part of the ocean where, strange though it may appear, vessels, ever since the days of Cook and Cavendish, have been in the habit of going, with the expectation of finding winds favourable for a course to the southward and westward.

of finding winds favourable for a course to the southward and westward.

"In consequence of results like these. Licut. Maury was led to examine the materials his own industry had accumulated, in order to find a better route. Accordingly one was discovered and announced, which, besides being several hundred miles nearer, lies also through a region of more favourable winds; insometh that the average passage of a number of vessels which have tried this new route during the last year is ten days, or about 25 per cent. less than the average by the usual course to the equator.

"A still further examination of the materials at his command has led Lleut. Maury to other promising results. By projecting the courses of large numbers of vessels engaged in the trade of the Gulf of Mexico, and noting the currents they have met with, it has been made to appear more than probable that a current has been discovered, which (if found to exist) will shorten the usual sailing distance from Havana to New Orleans, and to other ports in the States bordering on the Gulf, nearly one-third. By the route usually pursued, vessels have to encounter an opposing current running at the rate of near sixty miles per day. It is believed that, by following along the Cuba shore, vessels bound to New Orleans will find a current in their favour of equal velocity.

"Lieut Maury states that the materials collected, and

bound to New Oreans was made a considered, and equal velocity,

"Lieut. Maury states that the materials collected, and now on file at the Observatory, have led him to expect another discovery of great importance to commerce. By closely examining the observations he has prevailed on navigators to make, he finds good grounds for the belief that the gulf stream divides its waters on the banks of Newfoundland, and that there is, thence to the European side of

that the gulf stream divides its waters on the banks of New-foundland, and that there is, thence to the European side of the Atlantic, cold and warm currents running counter to each other, the one favourable to the outward bound, and the other to the homeward bound vessel.

"The prayer of the memorialists is deemed reasonable by your committee, and we believe their wishes should be promptly granted. As owners and masters of American merchantmen, they have voluntarily agreed to make obser-vations in every sea, according to a uniform system pre-scribed by the superintendent of the National Observatory,

Northus thirteen small h

from th

head so

animal and

of its v

on the

their W

ordinar

OUF COL

nevion

It is

deed tionary

...

abuses.

to find

years a

ing the

that th

tion ab

ductor

that w

Prime

negleo the ef himsel

date w

mere

Ac

the E

Rilen and C

have

_this

conner on the

closed under

It is

which

seribe

call i

Secon

quest

met.

neve

gentl belie

if wr

a ru

a re Con

and to forward them to him for examination and publi-

"They have undertaken to do this, not only for their own private advantage, but they are actuated by the higher motive of desiring to contribute to the stock of general knowledge on this subject, and thus to promote the cause of physical science and to benefit commerce and the world. of physical science and to benefit commerce and the world. It is a work in which mankind is interested, and which, therefore, fairly claims the active co-operation of a government whose peculiar mission it is to advance and protect the interests of the people. Yet the memorialists only ask that government shall lend its aid to an enterprise which tends as much to national as to individual advantage. They do not ask that it shall do that for commerce which commerce may properly do for itself. They ask that where the mercantile marine points the way, and makes or indicates valuable discoveries, which trading ships cannot stop to examine—that there the national vessel shall follow to verify, perfect and systematize their investigations and observations.

observations.

"The water thermometer alone, kept by private ships in conformity to the request of Lieut. Maury, has pointed out one valuable discovery, to which allusion has already been made. It has indicated the existence of the cold and warm currents running in opposite directions between this country and Europe. This instrument is an unerring index of great alue. It was by its use that the gulf stream was discovered, thich discovery produced one of the most remarkable changes in the course of trade known to modern times.

which discovery produced one of the most remarkable changes in the course of trade known to modern times.

"By his own efforts, and his well-timed appeals to the intelligence and particultism of American ship-owners and masters, it appears that Lieut. Maury has engaged their voluntary co-operation, and that hundreds of them are now occupied in all parts of the ocean in making the observations required to carry out this undertaking. And it is believed your committee are safe in saying, that such a corps of observers were never before engaged in any field whatever of scientific and useful research.

"Seeing the advantages thus promised to commerce and navigation, few American ship-masters now put to sea with-

"Seeing the auvaninges thus promise a commence and manigation, few American ship-masters now put to sea without a copy of these charts, and a tender of service to collect and forward to the National Observatory the materials required to make them complete. The Wind and Current quired to make them complete. The Wind an Charts are regarded by all who have had their directed to the subject as among the most useful fruits o modern investigation. So far, they are the work of an indi modern investigation. So far, they are the work of an indi-vidual. Their conception and construction originated, we believe, with Lieut. Maury. They are the valuable products of an earnest, inventive and scientific mind, yielded to public use without restriction of any sort.

ENGLISH BLANK VERSE.

Apropos des bottes can you endure a remark upon the construction of our English Blank Verse. There is a Law for the formation of respectable lines in this metre which I have never seen stated. It is observed intuitively more or less by every true poet in obedience to an innate taste; but if it never has been made known for the benefit of poetasts, society will have reason to be thankful for its publication. Want of attention to this Law is one great source of the ridiculous appearance of many of the specimens culled by you out of the garden of the Million. cook must be born a Soyer,-but anybody may be taught that it is best to roast partridges without their feathers. The law to which I refer is this: that every line must end with a word, or two or three words, of more than mean significance, in order that not the tongue but the mind may dwell on each recurring harmony of metre. I will illustrate with a hackneyed scrap out of Milton, and mark the endings specially to show in a more striking manner how they bear the test of emphasis.

O thou that with surpassing glory ero Could that with supposing good protein and that with Look'st from thy sole dominion like the God of this new world; at whose sight all the stars lide their diminished heads—to thee I call, But with no friendly voice; and add thy name, O Sun! to tell thee how I hate thy beams, That bring to my remembrance from what state
I fell; how glorious once above the sphere,
Till pride and worse ambition three me down—
Warring in Heaven 'gainst Heaven's matchless king-

I quote from memory; but had I the book here at hand it would be easy to refer to passages in which a word seemingly insignificant has been placed at the end of its line with the precise and visible intention that it should by that means acquire an emphasis.

From Milton to Shakspeare: from Lycurgus to Solon.

O my offence is rank, it smells to Heaven! It hath the primal eldest curse upon 'tA brother's murder !-Pray can I not,-

(Mark how the "not" becomes thus doubly emphasized.)

Though inclination be as sharp as will My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent; And like a man to double business bound, I stand in pause where I shall first begin, And both neglect. What if this cursed hand Were thicker than itself with brother's blood? Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens
To wash it white as snow? Whereto serves mercy But to comfort the visage of offence?

These quotations are rather long, as short ones ! might be thought at the first glance exceptional. Any one who doubts the existence of this Law for English Blank Verse may satisfy himself readily by reading Shakspeare and Milton through.

This is the rule for English Blank Verse, because the genius of the language admits of many inversions in a sentence. An English sentence can play in our mouths with all the flexibility of a Professor Risley. As—Green pease I shall eat in June. I green pease shall eat in June. Eat green pease in June I shall. Eat in June green pease I shall. I shall eat green pease in June. I shall in June eat green pease. These are by no means all the forms into which this simple sentence can be twisted. The presence of this great flexibility creates a Law in poetry for the occurrence in fixed places of emphatic words, as binding upon the correct taste as a law for rhymes. It is this flexibility which makes English a blank verse language, - and the want of it which bars the cultivation of that measure in the French and German. The genius of these several languages is entirely different. Four or five years agothere was published a translation a good one, I understood_of Schiller's 'Don Car-The translator, however, had neglected to adapt his measures to this English Law, and had apparently translated the German lines together with their absence of a final emphasis. Accordingly, the critic of a respectable morning paper, praising the book, said that "the best that was possible had been done with Schiller's execrable metre." That critic ought to have been dieted for the next month on moles. He did not see that what was good of German metre might yet he had of the same metre in English. Few, I hope, need to be told that Schiller was a first-rate metricist; and it is so far from being difficult to make those unperceived inversions which we Englishmen demand, that I believe any German scholar with a tact in verse-making could read ' Don Carlos' off into passable blank verse as fast as any ordinary scribe might write from his dictation,

I am, &c.,

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. In your Gossip of last week referring to the Royal Society, you alluded justly to the difficulty which the Council with its present constitution and powers has in selecting candidates for recommendation for election. At the same time, it appears to me that there should be something like a principle adopted in this selection,-and that the Council, with all their influence, should not suffer themselves to be guided by merely personal mo-tives. That such has been the case in the choice of the present candidates there can be little doubt when the whole list of candidates is looked at. Those not selected are as follows:-T. S. Beck, G. Busk, J. R. Burton, J. Cope, T. B. Curling, G. E. Day, M.D., R. H. Fisher, L. L. Ibbettson, J. Maudsley, J. Mercer, N. Montefiore, S. Phillips, J. Roberts, J. Tomes, and A. V. Waller, M.D. There can, I think, be little doubt on the mind of any Fellow of the Society that this list is, with one two exceptions, as good as that of the Council. That a better list might be made from the two than either, must, I conceive, be equally evident. The only question is as to what principle should guide us in selecting. I will not attempt to make up such a list myself; but surely as long as the Royal Society is distinguished merely for the publication 'Philosophical Transactions' those who contribute to such Transactions should be able to rely on being admitted to the number of its Fellows. Yet, we find on the Council list many who have never contributed to the Transactions; whilst two are excluded who have published papers in them, and one has actually received one of the Society's medals, for the best paper on Physiology. I will not enter upon the vexed question of the merits of Dr. Beck's paper; but his case seems to me one of peculiar hardship, and not only that, but discreditable to the Counneil. Suppose, however, the above principle not to be recog-nized:—there can be little doubt of the propriety of selecting the candidates, when they possess equal merits, from the various classes of cultivators of science. This principle was so strongly insisted on recently, that the Society made Mr. Bell secretary solely on the ground that he was a naturalist. Yet the only naturalist of eminence has proposed for the Fellowship is left out by the ralist. Council. I should have thought that the new ment of the property of the proper retary, out of gratitude to his natural-history friends have taken care that such a slur on should not have occurred. The claims of Mr. Box to whom I allude, are manifold :- he is not only a eminent natural history observer, but his contrib tions to physiological knowledge and to the literature of his own profession constitute in themselves larger qualification than can be presented by men those who are admitted in the list of the Ca As it is evident that the Society has power by paper organisation to express its will at the ball hope there will be no hesitation on the part of Pe lows who feel, with myself, the great injustice of the Council list in adding other names to that list, or where there is objection to increasing the annual is to more than fifteen, in substituting the names which are regarded as better for those proposed by Council.

I am, &c.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE country which so cherishes Art and honounts artist's friend is finally absolved upon easy terms from an unpaid debt of gratitude. The account between Mr. Vernon and the nation-having on one side a 16 spent in the practical encouragement of the native professors and an ultimate gift of the results as once a treasure and a lesson, and on the other east expressions of approbation formally paid over by the national book-keepers, as the Earl of Carlisle la testified, in the House of Commons-has been we marily wiped out by the hand of death, balance was a large one_and it seemed to be undestood that there were no means at the disposal ministers, owing to the multitude of claimants of a more pressing and favoured class, for paying it in my other way.....The path which Mr. Vernon has the traced out for the imitation of other liberal mi enlightened Englishmen is, therefore, unincumbers by any suggestion of fee or reward. Men whose gift will be put away into cellars for want of houses of a better kind or the means to obtain it, and who munificence will be accredited by a few cold work of courteous recognition, must be givers for the pur The example will scarcely be conlove of giving. tagious. It stands now as an instance alone in it kind amongst ourselves and, in all probability, will so continue to stand: the more, that Mr. Vernon has died in the probable conviction that the most important purpose of his munificence has been carelessly or contemptuously thrown away. Some assurance, however, we are glad to feel, was given him the amount of the national gratitude not fairly expressed by those who were its representatives in the ministry. Mr. Vernon was an old and failing man at the time of his gift—almost leyond the reach of conventional honours; but the title which he has earned in spite of a niggardly and unrefined government is that one which will survive him .- He died at his house in Pall Mall on the 22st inst. in the 75th year of his age.

We are glad to see that Mr. Monckton Milnes his given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons specifically to the necessity of at once providing a Public Record Office. The terms of the notice are "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions for the immediate commencement of a building suitable to contain the public records and State papers, and relieve then from that dangerous condition to which Mr. Brail wood, superintendent of the fire brigade, has stated in evidence, 'no merchant of ordinary prudence would subject his books of account." The motion is for an early day after Whitsuntide:—and it is to be hoped that Mr. Milnes will exhibit proper cames. ness in the matter, and not allow himself to be put off with unmeaning excuses.

There is now exhibiting at the Cosmorama Room in Regent Street a preserved specimen of a special of Gymnetrus recently caught at Cullercoats, on the Northumberland coast. This fish belongs to the family of Tæmide artibon-shaped),—only a few of which are found in Privile are found in which are found in British seas. A specimen similar to the present was formerly taken at Elgin; and a the species is probably new it has been called "

CMAY 26 minence nor out by the t the new we istory friends slur on then of Mr. Box is not only a his contributhe literatu themselves a nted by men f the C ower by propart of Pal justice of the that list, or,

P.R.A.

he annual in

d honounth sy terms from t between Mr ne side a lie of the native results as a other certain d over by the Carlisle has as been ma death. The to be under e disposal aimants of a ying it in any on has the liberal md nincumbered n whose gifts house-re it, and whom w cold words for the pure cely be conalone in it bability, will Mr. Vernon

at the most
as been care.
Some assurs given him
actitude was
its represenwas an old
—almost bers; but the
iggardly and
will survive
on the 22nd

a Milnes has attention of he necessity Office. The e address be e immediate contain the eliment of the motion of the motion of the motion and the purchase of the motion and the purchase of the purchase of the purchase attention of the motion and the purchase of the purc

ma Rooms
of a species
bats, on the
ongs to the
ly a few of
men similar
in; and as
called 0.

Northembricus. The present specimen is about thirteen feet in length,—and has a flat body with a small bead and mouth. The dorsal fin extends from the head to the tail. On the crown of the head several of the rays are separated, lengthened, and enlarged, so as to form a kind of crest. This saimal was seen floating on the water nearly dead,—and when opened it was found to have swallowed a piece of zinc, which had evidently been the cause of its weak condition. These fish apparently live on the ground in the deep sea; and the smallness of their mouths, which does not permit of their taking sciency bait, will account for their being so seldom seen.—This creature has certainly not, as some of our contemporaries seem to think it has, any constant with the sea-serpent,

It is pleasant to find that the excitement prodeed on this side of the Channel by the revoluis a stimulated anxiety for the reform of social abuses. All classes seem to have become newly concerned about each other. It would be difficult to find in England now the Two Nations which need the subject for a popular novel only a few rears ago. Persons of the highest rank are acquiring the habit of condescension. This is a wise meding of the lesson of the times. We will not speculate too curiously on the causes or probable du-maion of these promising moral phenomena; but the curious observer can scarcely have failed to notice that they received an impulse in their present direcabout a year ago. The necessity of moral conactors to draw off the lightning seems to have been aggested by the lurid condition of the European Without seeking to depreciate the sphere. motives, we gladly accept all efforts at advancing metions of social importance, by even a few paces, towards a satisfactory solution. It is in this spirit that we notice the movement in favour of domestic ervants, headed by the Prince Consort and the Prime Minister. This valuable class, like every other in the working world, has been too long seglected and too much degraded by the elect. If the efforts of the exalted personage who has made himself the orator of their claims ... and stated their esse well-should lead to making domestic servants more provident and self-respecting, good will be have been suggested by an intelligent reading of German democracy or French Socialism.

A change has come over the spirit which manages the Scelesiastical History Society; and despite Lord Elleaborough's well-known declaration that Societies and Corporations are incorrigible inasmuch as they have neither noses to be pulled nor souls to be saved—this much-talked-of body has given evidence that it is amenable to public opinion by issuing a circular which we give at length.—

which we give at length.—

Clarence Chambers, 12, Haymarket, May 15.

It will have been already intimated to you that Mr. Felton's emerion with the Ecclesiastical History Society terminated at the 30th of March last. The rule of this Society which spined the payment of an extra guines in the case of those the proposed to become subscribers after the subscription list of the years 1847-45 severally was said to have been closed, is now cancelled. As you are one of those who came under the above-mentioned rule, the Committee request the above-mentioned rule, the Committee request pure acceptance of a receipt for the subscription of 1854.—1

35, 4c., Grocas William Tago, Clerk.

This is an interesting, if not very satisfactory, paper.

This is an interesting, if not very satisfactory, paper.
It is instructive in the first place because, in the absence of those reports of auditors and such oldoned explanations as to receipt and expenditure which most well-conducted badies offer to their members, the fact of this circular being lithographed shows that those "who proposed to become sub-smibers" at the advanced rate were so many as to all for a printed or lithographic announcement secondly, because it speaks of the Committee as "requesting," and consequently implies that they have met. Rumour has stated that the Committee had never met; and for the sake of the highly respectable gentlemen who constitute that body we would rather believe the rumour than the circular. Inasmuch as if wrong has been done by receiving money under a rule which is now cancelled and the cancelling of which rule is the condemnation of its enactmenttinclear that it is not by making a scapegoat of Mr. Pelton or any other officer of the Society, and taking a receipt for some future year's subscription, that the Committee can place themselves right. The straight-

forward course would be to pay back the money overcharged.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Field, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held his annual conversatione,—which was very numerously attended. On the tables and around the walls were exhibited a great variety of models and works of Art.

In our recent announcement of Professor Endlicher's death, we referred to a rumour which insinuated that he had died by his own hand. We are now able to contradict this report. A letter has been received in London from Herr Von Martius, in which he states that Professor Endicher died of apoplexy, — and that, although able to attend to his duties as usual up to the time of the attack, he had for a long time laboured under symptoms of cerebral disease. We are sorry to learn from the same source, that in consequence of the many costly works which he published at his own expense, he died involved in pecuniary difficulties.

A correspondent sends us the following._" It is admitted on all hands that the fragment of an examination statute passed last term at Oxford is quite unavailable in its present form. It contains no directions for the matter or the manner of either of the two examinations which it was expressly intended to establish. But a committee of the Hebdomadal Board have begun to consider these defects. Meantime, the professors and tutors have not been idle. A memorial has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor signed by about fifty resident members of Convocation, suggesting different points of detail which are likely to meet with general approval The introduction of modern history, law, and political economy, with a distinct place for classical philology in the last examination, and the study of modern moral philosophy in connexion with the ancient authors,—are among the chief topics. Many more signatures would have been obtained, but it was desirable to present the document immediately."

The following letter addressed to us bears on the subject of the protection needed for the numismatic treasures of the nation,—on which we last week

treasures of the nation,—on which we last week offered some remarks [see ante, p. 518].—Ye.—Inited Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, May 21.—It may be useful at the present moment to call attention to the manner in which we are able with perfect safety to allow visitors to this museum to inspect our small collection of Greek and other coins. Each drawn is covered with stout plate glass, and the medals are so arranged—using duplicates where practicable—as to display the most interesting features in each medal. Visitors are thus allowed to pull out the drawers and examine the whole collection; but it is only by unlocking the case and touching certain springs that the drawers can be so far released as to allow the plate glass to be opened, and this is done only by application to me and in my presence. This plan, which answers well with a small cabinet of ten or twelve hundred pieces, would be perfectly applicable to one of ten or twelve thousand.—I am. &c.

LEWIS D. J. TONEA, Secretary and Curator.

The Congress of the British Archæological Association will be opened at Chester on the 30th of

Our attention is called to an emigration scheme which seems to have been worked out with great success,-and the principle of which is capable of almost universal application. It was started in 1843 in connexion with the Temperance Society, and is conducted by gentlemen and artizans who have adhered to that movement. The members pay a shilling a week. The society is expected to run out in ten years, when each share will be worth 401 .- or an equivalent of 80 acres of land, with a log-hut built upon it, and 91, 5s. in cash, paid to the emigrant on his arrival in the colony. The land chosen by the society for cultivation is in the state of Wisconsin -about twenty miles from the capital, Madison. A ballot takes place yearly, and the fortunate drawers of prizes are sent out: five acres of each man's land being cleared, fenced, ploughed, and sown with wheat, potatoes, &c., for him before his arrival—so that in fact his first harvest is ready for gathering in as soon as he gets to his estate. Until the period of the society, the settler pays rent for his land and interest for the money advanced to him at 5 per cent. However, by the end of the ten years he may have got his entire allotment into a state of cultivation and increased its value very materially. When the society has completed its term the title deeds are given up to their owner, who has then discharged all his liabilities. Letters from the settlement describe in glowing terms the prosperity of the emigrants-

men who in England were little better than serfs now their own masters, with the near hope of becoming estated persons. The society, we believe, has branches in London, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool—its head-quarters—and many other of the larger towns.

A correspondent proposes to match the literature of the Hôtel Belle Vue at Pompeii by the following, —which he says he copied in 1845 from a posting bill at Toulouse. It has a fair claim, we admit, to the

Our attention is called to the subject of a small reform in the craft of letters which might tend to the advantage of both publisher and purchaser,—certainly of the latter. A correspondent suggests the desirableness of having all pamphlets issuing from the press dated. Pamphlets form a part of the most curious historical material of an age. Themselves things only of a day, they are a singularly faithful expression of that day; but, generally speaking, they in no way represent the life and circumstances of the month before or the month following. Like the newspaper, of whose nature they partake in all but its periodicity, they belong mostly to a single point of time. Their true chronology is an essential part of their meaning. A collection of undated pamphlets, like a bundle of undated Bank-notes, are of little value. This the recent rapid march of events has exemplified most strikingly. Let a parcel of the broadsides of last year unsorted, and having no more particular date than that of 1848, be put into the hands of the Macaulay of the twenty-second century, with their thousand representations of the state of Europe, as its events and situations changed from day to day ;-all this seeming historic wealth may be worse than waste from the absence of order and due registration of time. A newspaper without date would be worthless at any period after that of its publication—a pamphlet dated is an historical document. But it is not only for the future writer that this reform is it is wanted for the present reader, Month after month we see pamphlets the interest and truth of which belong to the moment of their issue, advertised as new. Our correspondent refers to a case of the kind,—n brochure on the present state of Italy, which is called new, and dated 1849. but belongs as completely to the past as Chamber-ayne's Present State of England. What is the use layne's Present State of England. of marking as for the year what reflects only a day? This is another of the devices of the trade which rob it of its character of literary earnestness and fair

A correspondent who signs himself very appropriately—"Philo-Jersey," and writes to insist, in favour of that "free, populous and prosperous islet," on an exception to our general assertion that "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" in any country cannot advantageously maintain two languages at once,"—informsus incidentally that "the Post-office is about to admit the old local English papers there to post-passage to Great Britain and Ireland, on pre-payment of 1d., either by stamp or coin; and to the colonies free as before. The papers printed for smuggling into England all died on the arrival of the letter-passage veto, and cannot by any possibility resurge under the penny system, which will protect the English revenue without oppressing the fair-dealing newspapers of the Channel Islands. In one of your numbers, not long ago," he adds, "you intimated that 'periodicals of an objectionable nature' had emanated from the Channel Islands, under the impunity postage-regulations. I am not aware of any. Such from the Isle of Man (politically, I mean) there doubtless were; but I think, none from either Jersey or Guernsey."

Among other signs of the times and of their unwholesome influence on the cause of progress, may be mentioned the fact of the rapid diminution in the number of students frequenting the nineteen Universities of Germany. These in 1847 amounted to 22,327, in 1848 they were reduced to 17,089, and now they number only 11,163. It is stated, that those of the Universities which still have the most students are_first Munich, which has 1,732_then Berlin, which has 1,182.

The death of Chateaubriand, says a correspondent of the Atlas, and the undue exertion to which Madame Recamier was compelled by the dying request of the poet that she would superintend the re-vision of his Memoirs, have no doubt hastened her death. "She lived to fulfil with the greatest conscientiousness the task imposed upon her, and then set about arranging her own papers, and the auto-biography which she has left behind. Some little discussion arose between herself and the heirs of Madame de Staël, who claim the sole right of printing whatever emanated from the pen of that illustrious lady; and as soon as ever it became known that Madame Recamier had the intention of publishing the correspondence which had passed between Madame de Staël and herself, a notice of opposition was served upon Madame Recamier, which, it appears, will be combated by her will, -she having with justice maintained that all letters addressed to her became her property, without any distinction as to the person by whom they might have been penned. She has bestowed the whole of her large fortune upon the adopted orphan girl who for some years past has served to shed a ray of light around her darkened existence; having by a late clause in her will even revoked some trifling legacies in order to avoid diminishing the share of her adopted child.'

The French papers give the following somewhat French account of a French traveller, and his new and daring project of travel .- " One of those great enterprises which raise a name to the rank of those of the Cooks and the La Pérouses is on the eve of accomplishment, with the aid and under the protection of the Government of France, A traveller who has already traversed Egypt, Syria, Abyssinia, Dar-four and Cordovan—who has ascended the Nile as far as the first chain of the Mountains of the Moon -who has visited Tranquebar, the five provinces of Arabia and Irok-Arabia-who, as interpreter, been attached to the mission which explored the ruins of Nineveh, and has also travelled in Persia, from Mascata to Ispahan, and visited the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of St. Helena_now proposes, in a first voyage, to traverse the whole portion of the African continent extending from Algiers to Senegal, passing through Timbuctoo; to gain, from Senegal, the Cape of Good Hope; and finally to return by cutting the great African Peninsula from north to south, that is to say, from the Cape of Good Hope to Algiers. The person who has conceived the idea of undertaking this fabulous journey, and to whom a residence of sixteen years amongst the Arabs (whose religion, customs, costume and manners he has adopted) offers a prospect of success not possessed by Clapperton, Mungo Park, Denham, or the brothers Lander, is a Col. Ducouret, known in the East by the name of Hadji Abd-el-Hamid-Bey, which he assumed at the time of his pilgrimage to Mecca-a pilgrimage never before accomplished by any Frenchman. Impressed with the importance of a journey which may yield such great results_ political, scientific and commercial—the Govern-ment has hastened to lend its support to the enterprise of M. Ducouret; and the three Ministers of Public Instruction, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, have concurred in its execution in a most efficacious manner. Hadji Abd-el-Hamid-Bey estimates the duration of his perilous expedition at from five to six

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION—A LECTURE, by Dr. Rachhoffner, on the various modes of producing ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. daily, at half-past three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine, in which the BUDE LIGHT the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, and the ELECTRIC LIGHT will be exhibited in juxtaposition. A LECTURE on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS by J. Kussell. Eag., every Evening at Eighbo'clock. LECTURES on EXPENSIALY ALL VIEWS LIGHT WILLIAM CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

1a.: Schools, Half-price. A Course of LECTURES on FLORAL BOTANY, by Thomas Grabam, Esq., M.R.C.S., will commence on the 4th of June.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE. The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN. Admission (From Eight o'clock till Seven), la; Cata logue, ls. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FISTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Galleny, Fift-There, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary,

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—New Exhibition, representing the VALLEY of ROSENLAUI, Bernese Oberland, with the effects of a Storm in the Alps; and the INTERIGR of the CHURCH of SANTA CROCE, at FLORENCE, with all the gradations of Light and Shade, from Moonday to Minight.—N.B. The Grand Machine Organ, by Gray and Davison, will perform in both Pictures. Open from Ten till Str.

SOCIETIES

GEOLOGICAL. __May 16. __Sir C. Lyell in the chair. C. B. Lane, Esq. was elected a Fellow .- The following papers were read. 'On some Tertiary Beds in the Island of San Domingo;' extracted from notes by J. S. Heniker, Esq .- with remarks on the fossils by J. C. Moore, Esq.—In the north-east part of the Spanish possessions in San Domingo an extensive tertiary deposit intervenes between the sea and a range of mountains of mica slate, which has been traced by Mr. Heniker for 100 miles from east to west and thirty from north to south. It is intersected by numerous rivers, which have cut deep channels through it, exhibiting the strata in perpendicular bluffs. From the lower beds, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea, Mr. Heniker procured a rich collection of well-preserved shells; and from the upper, many corals, echinoderms, fishes' teeth, Of seventy-seven well-defined species of mollusca, Mr. G. B. Sowerby identifies thirteen with existing forms; five or six are considered identical with shells found at Bordeaux, Turin, Piacenza, or American miocene formations. All the species of Foraminifera which were determinable, four in number, are found in beds of the same age; and the fishes' teeth belong to the Carcharodon megalodon, considered by Agassiz as very characteristic of that epoch. From these grounds, Mr. C. Moore infers that the San Domingo deposits are of the same age. Though the relations between these beds and those of the American miocene are very slight, he conceives that the difference of latitude is quite sufficient to account for the difference in their Faunas. Many of the shells bear a close resemblance to species now confined to the Pacific; and two of the fossils are identical with the Venus puerpera and the Phos Veraguensis,-the latter of which has never been found but in the Bay of Veragua. Sir C. Lyell had before shown that the Calyptrea costata, recent at Valparaiso, is found in the American miocene beds. The separation of the Pacific and the Atlantic into two zoological provinces has been considered by D'Orbigny and Sir C. Lyell to have been of high antiquity, probably as old as the commencement of the eocene period; yet from the above facts Mr. Moore thinks it highly probable that during some portion of that time a channel must have existed across the central part of America,-by which some few of the mollusca have migrated from one ocean to the other. The physical character of the Isthmus of Panama lends probability to this hypothesis; since, unlike the table-land of Nicaragua rising to 4,500 feet to the north, or the peaks of the Andes rising to 11,000 feet to the south, it consists of a narrow strip of low land studded with volcanic cones the highest of which does not exceed 1,000 feet in height, - an elevation not half that through which the beds of San Domingo have been elevated since their deposition.

Observations on the Silurian Rocks in the Southeast of Scotland,' by J. Nichol, Esq.

ASTRONOMICAL .- May 11 .- The Astronomer Royal in the chair .- The Lord Chief Baron, J. Bennett, Esq., Is. Fletcher, Esq., Lieut. Hardy, R.N., J. F. Miller, Esq., were elected Fellows. Communications were read from Lieut. Hardy, on the Solar Spots; from the Rev. J. B. Reade, on the Adaptation of a small eyehole to the eyepieces of Telescopes; from Captain Toynbee, on a method of obtaining a searate for a Chronometer. A letter from Signor Scar-pellini announced the discovery of a new planet (probably one of the group of asteroids) by Signor Annibale Gasparis, at Naples, on the 12th of April. It appeared as a star of the 9-10 magnitude, and was known to be a planet on the 14th by its motion.

Its approximate places on the 14th and 17th, by comparison with the star 23098 of the English etc. tion of Lalande, were as follows :-

R.A. 12h 11m 50s 12 9 21 87 13 1849. | Greenwich M.T. | April 14 | 8h 5m 53s 11 14 8h 5m 53s 17 13 5 42

On the President's asking the pleasure of the meeting about proceeding to the ballot for the election of Fellows, a discussion of an unusual character

* We need not report the above discussion in detail, but will content ourselves with a general state. ment and remark. A candidate was duly proposed for election as a Fellow. Shortly after the proposal, some of the Fellows learned that there is strong presumptive evidence of the candidate being the author of what they consider unjustifiable attacks upon character anonymously made. Much private discussion took place,—but the proposer persisted in refusing to withdraw the certificate. At the last moment, however, he did withdraw it. In the mean time the discussions about the proposal—fostered by the proposer's refusal just mentioned—gave rise in seveni, perhaps many, quarters to an impression that a clique had conspired to blackball A.B. because he had written an article against their friend C.D.: the term against meaning anything, from opposition of _but usually implyopinion up to a charge of felonying a fair literary or political attack. The Fellows of the clique, who had relied upon the proposers resolution to persist and one of whom was ready to move the deferment of the ballot, that the candidate might have further time to deny the authorship, if he could-were by no means pleased with the withdrawal of the means of making a public statement of the grounds on which they had acted. They accordingly forced on the discu in another form, and gave a full account of the matter,—reading extracts from the obnoxious publication, and explaining the presumptions in favour of the withdrawn candidate being the author of it. Two of the Fellows on the other side justified the publication-or made something between justification and palliation, affirming that the publication was not libellous. There the matter ended for the time, but probably not for all time: so that our readers may chance to see whether the extracts did or did not contain calumnious matter, and whether the presumptions as to authorship were or were not strong.-The forcing on of this discussion suggests the necessity of a regular mode of doing such things. Many candidates have been withdrawn from different societies: and in most cases their friends attribute the necessity of the withdrawal to private jobbers, Even when, as in the present case, they, the friends, do not make any such suggestion, the circumstances make it for themselves. Every plan of secret voting puts clique and personal motive on the same footing as justifiable combination and producible ground of action. It is hard that it should be so. It is not right that those who are doing what they believe to be their duty by the body to which they belong should be entirely dependent upon their opponents for a chance of publicly meeting imputations which those opponents have been at least the means of scattering about, - perhaps the agents. For the Societies themselves, it is not safe that the only alternative should be for Fellows who are determined not to leave themselves in the hands of dame Rumour to force an irregular discussion, in which the displeasure of the friends of the party withdrawn is augmented by their perception of the uselessness of the withdrawal. As it is impossible to prevent publicity, there should be a rule as to the manner in which those who believe it necessary are to obtain it.

ASIATIC. — May 12. — The Earl of Ellesmere, President, in the chair. — The annual report of the Council commenced with a statement of the losses which the Society had sustained from deaths amongst its members in the course of the last year; and gave succinct biographical notices of some of the most distinguished. Of these, the Earl of Auckland, the late President of the Society, held the first place. The zealous and active support which the late Sir A. Johnston, Vice-President of the Society, and chairman of the committee of correspondence, had given

Nº 112 to the So I. Alexan its most m known fo Fermo de

search, we noticed the layard, a made in the _express Major Ra enable us A contin Persepoli cuneiform Sir C. W of Orient

referred language, President of the w Oriental of 'The Apostles, by Dr. T accepted of a wo Syriace,' lustrati during t fifth vol pedicum advancir expected Texts F during t hegun t undertal

> An edit Hamidi gentlem Turkish wards re ofhavir Prof. V director in the s last yes

was eng

Prof. F

with the

Major-Macleo and W V.P., i particu and p and by

men we

retiring

tius ir mence state then r preser

ndica the pr rather from

of the Phen "Phe nd 17th, by English edi 97° 98 97 13

MAY 26

sure of the al character iscussion in reneral state-

proposed for oposal, some presumptive hor of what character, ussion took refusing to ment, how me the dis by the proe in several, ion that a because he C.D.: the position of ally imply-

proposer's was ready , that the ny the anans pleased making a h they had discussion unt of the ious publin favour of thor of it. astified the

he Fellows

n justificapublication ed for the that our xtracts did nd whether r were no n suggests ach things m different attribute

e jobbern he friends umstance cret voting me footing ground of believe to

ey belong oppone ons which means of or the Soonly alteretermined e Rumour

hdrawn is lessness of vent pubnanner in e to ob-

Ellesmere, rt of the he losses s amongst and gave the most

est place. ate Sir A.

nd chair-ad given

expressing a confident hope that the labours of Major Rawlinson would in the course of the year enable us to read these relics of the earliest times. eashie us to read under lens of the earnest dimes. A continuation of the Major's Vocabulary of the Perspolitan language on the so-called Median caseiorm inscriptions was expected. Some valuable donations to the library, from J. Romer, Esq., Sr.C. Wade and Baron Hügel, consisting principally of Oriental MSS., were noticed. The report next eferred to an edition of a code of laws in the Pali nguage, which was preparing for the press by Dr. Rost under the auspices and at the expense of the President of the Society; and gave a short account of the work and its contents. The Report of the Oriental Translation Fund noticed the publication of The Apostolic Constitutions or Canons of the Apostles, in Coptic, with a translation into English by Dr. Tattam; and stated that an offer had been accepted from the Rev. W. Cureton of a translation of a work to be entitled 'Analecta Biographica Strince,' or 'Lives of Eminent Bishops and Others'; ustrative of the history of the Church in the east during the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries. The 6th volume of 'Haji Khalfæ Lexicon Encyclopedicum et Biographicum, by Prof. Flügel, was advancing, and the publication of it might be espected in the course of the year. The Oriental Texts Fund Report stated that more had been done during the last year in completing works already bean than in bringing out new ones. The new matertakings were chiefly in Persian. Mr. Morley was engaged on an edition of Baihaki's rare and musable history of Sultan Musaud of Ghazní. Prof. Falconer was proceeding with his editions of he poems composing the Khamseh of Jánú, as also with the Nigaristan, or 'Picture Gallery' of Juwaini. An edition of a rare Persian work, the 'Makamati-Hamidi' was proposed by Mr. Bland; and the same genteman had also undertaken the Diwan of the Tukish poet Baki,—thus making a beginning towards removing the reproach upon English scholars chaving neglected the polished language of Turkey. Prof. Wilson, in replying to thanks voted to him as director, gave a short account of the progress made in the advancement of Oriental literature during the hat year .- A ballot was held for the officers and council for the ensuing year, when the officers were all declared re-elected—and the following gentlemen were chosen into council in the place of those retiring by rotation:—S. Ball, Esq., N. Bland, Esq.,

Fermo de Castelbranco, a patron of Oriental re-garch, were also mentioned. The report then

noticed the donation by Sir G. Staunton of a cast

of the Nineveh Obelisk brought home by Mr.

Layard, and gave a brief account of the progress

sade in the Babylonian and Assyrian investigations

V.P., in the chair .- After some interesting exhibitions. particularly by the Dean of Hereford of the ancient nd peculiarly formed keys of the Cathedral Close, and by Mr. Windus of an antique bronze copy of the Pillar of Trajan at Rome, Mr. Akerman proseed to read his paper 'On the Condition of Britain from the first descent of Casar to the arrival of Plautan in the reign of Claudius.' The writer commenced by reviewing the historical evidence of the tate of Britain during the period in question, and then remarked on the monuments remaining to the resent time,-tracing the progress of civilization, as beated by the weapons, implements, &c. used by the primitive inhabitants; showing that so far from being spontaneous among the Celtic tribes it would ather appear to have been exotic and to have arisen itation. He went on to refer to the absence of the slightest monumental evidence existing for any Phenician intercourse with this country or Ireland, complaining of the vagueness with which the term "Phenician" is employed by the advocates of the "Phenician" is employed by drawings the distance between the Tyrian and the Carthaginian

Major-Gen. Briggs, J. Fergusson, Esq., J. M. Macleod, Esq., Major J. A. Moore, Sir W. Morison and W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

Society of Antiquaries, _May 3. _J. P. Collier'

coins, plainly distinguishable in those we possess of | Gades or Cadiz and Sex or Almanecar in Spain, and which is supported by the authority of Pliny and Strabo. After glancing at the kind of sword with which the ancient Britons were armed, he next proceeded to discuss what part of Britain was peculiarly under the dominion of the Romans and what dis tricts were likely to have adopted Roman manners. Referring to a map of Britain, the writer showed that the limits of the countries of the Cantii, the Regni, and the Attribatii were formed by natural boundaries, though we have no monumental evidence of this division except in a few coins,-which are nevertheless of the highest importance in our inquiry, as they are specimens of decided and characteristic differences in each of those countries. In the drawings of these coins examples were given of those found exclusively in the country of the Regni, and marked vir, viri, veric, virc. They have been dug up as far westward as Winchester and eastward as far as Eastbourne. In Kent are found exclusively coins marked EPILLVS COMF, EFP. COMI, &c. The well-authenticated discovery at Farley Heath of the coin inscribed veric co r was mentioned among others. In this is recognized the fugitive Prince Berius, who fled to the court of Claudius, and induced that Emperor to send over an army under the command of Aulus Plautius. We are justified in assigning these coins to their respective districts from the fact that from time to time in particular countries, and in no others, coins of the kinds referred to have been found,—showing that they must have formed the currency of the petty states comprised in those districts. The coins found north of the Thames were then referred to; and an inquiry instituted-first, as to the evidence we possess of these coins being of British origin, and, second, the proofs of their dating posterior to the descent of Casar. The writer dwelt upon the peculiar characteristics of Gaulish and British coins; those of Gaul affording evidence of an imitated style, with the leading features of the prototype obliterated; while those of Britain are found to be of a warlike type, the device of a people still in arms against the invader, and the coins are the currency of Gallia while yet unfettered. An objection taken from the well-known passage in Casar relating to British currency was then considered, and shown to have no weight; while the Britons having a gold currency of their own, implies a higher degree of civilization than we are warranted in believing existed in the island before the time of Cæsar. These and other monumental facts were next compared with the histories given by the Romans; from which it appears that during the reign of Augustus the most accessible district of Britain was gradually drawn into the Roman power by means of the tributary princes. In concluding, the writer drew the following deductions: 1st, That shortly after the Roman invasion tributary kings ruled in Britain. 2nd. That these kings, however constituted, were in the Roman interest, and that their rule was for the most part confined to Cantium. 3rd. That there were probably three or four kings reigning collaterally in the south of Britain at one time. 4th. That while the southern part was thus ruled by tributary kings, other portions of the island were in a state of comparative independence. 5th. That an attempt to render the provinces north of the Thames more subservient to Roman power succeeded only for a time, and that the death of Cunobeline was the signal of revolt. 6th. That Plautius found but feeble resistance in Cantium on account of the Roman interest prevailing there: and 7th. That the coming of Plautius led to the subjugation of Britain and the suppression of hereditary rule in the

May 10.—Lord Mahon, President, in the chair, Lord Rosse was elected a Fellow under the statute which enables the Society to proceed instanter to the ballot for Peers and Privy Councillors. The Hon. Mr. Hardinge exhibited some drawings of antiquarian objects in India and Egypt made during his recent tour while his father was Governor-General. One of these while his father was Governor-General. One of these was a representation of a column at Delhi, nearly 300 feet high, and believed to be the loftiest in the world: another was part of a celebrated temple at Thebes; and a third showed some remarkable objects at Luxor. — The Secretary commenced the reading of a paper by Mr. Drake, containing C. Mayhew, A. Mee, D. Mocatta, C. C. Nelson,

some new information respecting the capture of the great Spanish carrack the Madre di Dios, in the year 1592, by Sir Walter Raleigh and others engaged with him in maritime enterprises. We shall say more of this contribution when it is concluded.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS .- April 30. T. Bellamy, V.P., in the chair, Messrs. R. C. Baxter and R. I. Withers were elected Associates.—The first part of a paper by Mr. J. W. Papworth, 'On some Features of the Connexion between the Architecture. ture and Chronology of Egypt,' with an account of a work by M. J. B. Le Sueur, 'On the Chronology of Egypt illustrated by its Monuments'-to which the medal of the Institute of France was awarded in 1847-was read.-Recalling the traditionary origin and the literary, philosophical, and religious obliga-tions of the Greeks to Egypt, the author proposed to consider the debt of architecture owing to the Greek translation of Egyptian skill :- for this purpose the first step would be to consider how the dates of monuments generally were fixed; next the monuments themselves would be described and dated: then their characteristic features could be placed in tables, from which his deductions would be drawn, He took as his text the opinions of Barry and of Jomard, "that the monuments alluded to are of very remote antiquity, or during the most flourishing period of the Arts in Egypt; the general resemblance of the fluted columns to those of the Grecian Doric order is manifest; and, in addition to many other remarkable indications in the Egyptian temple, clearly point to Egypt as the source of both Greek and Roman architecture." Slightly running through the stages of discovery and arrangement, the author mentioned Mr. Wathen's book as one in which his forthcoming deductions were most decidedly contemned; and adding a notice of the scope and value of Mr. Sharpe's last work, proceeded to give some account of the great work of Le Sueur, beautifully printed with moveable hieroglyphic type,—the first, and a splendid first, child of the Republican Government Printing-Office. It contains, above all other matters, the interesting translation and adaptation of the great chronologic Canon of the Museum of Turin, in hieratic writing, formerly of very considerable extent,—and which, if perfect, might have set at rest the quæstic vezata of Manetho's Dynasties, for it is not divided into such portions, but into eras. The dates of Le Sueur, which give 5000 B.C. to the pyramid builders, appear extraordinary to those who with many English savans consider that 1800 is quite remote enough. In accordance with the more moderate dates, a table was exhibited which showed the succession of the kings about to be named; and the author proceeded to show that the monumental while the table, on the other, accounted for the works. The Proto-Doric theory of Champollion, supported by Jomard, Rosellini and Wilkinson, was mentioned as having incurred much ridicule; and the theory of Lepsius, as to an Asiatic influence on Egyptian art, was disowned by the author,—who proceeded, on the statements subsequently made by Lepsius, to divide Egyptian architecture into at least four classes or orders systematically arranged; the third and fourth, being imitative of nature, formed one division, -while the other was composed of the first and second classes, illustrated by dated examples (from Ghizeh, Karnak, and Quorneh for one period of Art, and from Benihassan, Karnak, Dair el Bahri, Medinet Aboo, Eleuthyias, Kalabshe, Amada, and Samneh), whence the peculiar and geometric characteristics of the first division were drawn and put into juxtaposition. A discussion on this part of the paper being very probable, the render was interrupted by the chairman with a request to reserve the remainder of his paper, which was nearly concluded, for another evening, so that the discussion might have a sufficient period allowed to it. Messrs. Donaldson and Tite made some remarks to the same effect; and the meeting adjourned to the 20th of May.

This was the annual general meeting;

Nº 11

thanking

ance tow

Socie

V.P., in

Metal W

with sor

study of

netura!

recorder

materia

then an

effected

and per

from th

clearly

was pre

the cha specific

on thre

which '

fecture,

the dist

metal.

mechan

thoroug all the

princip

cations

comma

ance w

procee manuf

which

describ

metal harmor

he em drawin

m a

of iron

structu

milite

the le

niello,

ename

out, t

past o

extre

amon

from

portio

atten

MITO

adde

Jupit for th

Prof

from

may M

noin

knor

Bon dech

Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. Treasurer.

May 21 ._ T. Bellamy, Esq., V.P., in the chair. F. Byass, Esq. was elected an Associate. Mr. J. H. Papworth read the concluding portion of his Paper commenced on the 30th of April as above.

He dwelt at some length on the progressive development of the features of the third and fourth classes of his system; which he illustrated by dated examples from Karnak, Ghijeh, Beni ssan, the column in the British Museum, Luxor and Elephantis for one period of Art; and from Philæ, Esneh, Dendera, Ombos and Edfou; whence the peculiar and imitative characteristics of the second division were drawn and put into juxtapesition. In summing up all the above, the author considered that he had made it appear that two great epochs were established with certainty for Egyptian architecture, as well for its political history, each having its particular style: the first which arose from rock-cut constructions, and imitated them also in monuments above ground; this style flourished in the old Pharaonic reigns before the Hyksos invasions, renewed itself probably under the seventeenth, and shows its last efforts under the eighteenth Dynasty. under which, and at the commencement of the glorious period of Egyptian supremacy must be placed that great change which operated probably not only upon architecture, but on all the arts and on the entire civilization of the people. Then was seen a new style of architecture; which, however, had its birth anteriorly, and by the side of the former style, embracing and developing the principle of vegetation in its columns, imitating in every point organic nature, and decorating them with allegoric ornaments. _Afterwards Mr. Papworth read a supplemental paper, being a translation of the views of Lepsius 'On the Relation of the later Egyptian Order to the Greek Column.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. May 15 .. J. Field, Esq. President, in the chair.—The discussion on Mr. Hawkshaw's paper 'On a longitudinal continuous bearing Permanent Way' was continued.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 11.—The Duke of Northumberland in the chair.—Dr. Pettigrew 'On the Mechanism and Functions of the Organs of Voice in Man; with the introduction of a case of double utterance.—After a few prefatory observations upon the pleasure derived from the study of anatomy, more especially when assisted by the labours of the scientific chemist, the natural philosopher and mechanician, the lecturer entered upon the subject above mentioned; first describing the situation of the larynx and its contiguous parts. Its skeleton was made up of a number of parts; the material chosen for which was gristle, the best vibratory substance found in the frame, other parts, as the ear, in connexion with sound, being formed of a similar fabric. It consisted of many parts, as it was to be elongated, shortened, widened or narrowed. The gristles were to be held together; this was effected by bands of an inelastic nature, by which means displacement was prevented; the parts were acted upon by groups of muscles (the moving powers of the body); the muscles (as waste took place upon any movement) were well supplied by arterial or nourishing blood, the refuse being returned by the veins into the circulating system again to undergo purification in The muscles were put into action by the the lungs. these emanating from the brain and upper part of the spinal marrow, and thus under the control of the will. The connexion of these nerves with those of respiration, the heart, lungs, and stomach were described; and an especial ganglion (dissections of which from various animals presented by the late Sir Astley Cooper to the lecturer were exhibited) giving exquisite sensations to the opening to the larynx as an entrance to the lungs was, from its great importance, particularly dwelt upon. A set of vessels, called absorbents, removed the effete materials of the organ. Internally the larynx presented a amooth membrane, having the power of secreting a fluid of a glairey nature for the purpose of preventing injury to the more delicate parts from the passage of the air to the lung cells. At the upper part of the larynx, beneath the mucous membrane, four vocal cords were described, two upon each side; these

C. Parker, F. C. Penrose, and T. H. Wyatt, Council; | bounded the cavity of the ventricles leading to the sacculi of the larynx. Upon the action of the vocal bands depended the pitch of voice. All sounds emanating from the larynx were simple, the larynx being with regard to the voice what the reed is to the hautboy or clarionet. Many experiments were shown to prove that the primitive sound was produced by the vocal bands forming the edges of the glottis; and the peculiar baa-ing of the lamb was produced by an apparatus contrived and attached to the larynx and windpipe of a dead lamb. Other points in connexion with the subject were illustrated by numerous specimens upon the table, and a new instrument kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Wheatstone. The damper in this instrument was particularly described as illustrating the action of certain muscles in the human body upon the thyroid gland; thus presenting the continued vibration of one sound into another. Sir Charles Bell's theory being revived by the lecturer, and supported by allusions to comparative anatomy. Attention was drawn to intensity of voice, capacity, and also the tones in the male, female, and boy. Articulation and speech were described as modifications of voice, and produced by the action of the pharynx, the nasal cavities, the tongue, and muscles about the cheeks and lips. A child before it had cut its teeth could only utter labial words, such as papa, mama, baby, or in humble life daddan instead of father, the tongue being then pressed against the palate. Dr. Pettigrew then alluded to the manner in which ventriloquism was performed; which was illustrated by Mr. Brook, who imitated a man in the chimney ascending and descending. Mr. Richmond was then introduced; who performed two airs, each as a duett, synchronously. After a very careful examination, assisted by Dr. Macdonald, Prof. Bowman, and M. Garsin, the lecturer had arrived at the conclusion that the two tones were thus accomplished: the voice was of course simple and produced in the larynx; the current of vibrations was split, as proved by the flame of a candle,-the bass notes being modified in the upper part of the pharynx and nasal passages, the treble being produced by the tongue forming with the arched roof of the palate a tube, open by a very small aperture in front, the tube being altered in length by the nicest adjustment of its muscles, these latter acting more perfectly from the fixature to the os hvoides and the roof of the mouth.

May 18. - Sir J. Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the chair. Rev. E. Sidney 'On the Geographical Dis-tribution of Corn Plants.' Mr. Sidney first re-marked that Potany now included not only description and classification, but the physiology of plants, within which we may regard as a subordinate department the laws of their distribution according to soil and climate. This is not only important as a question of pure science but includes questions of food, luxury, and commerce. The method he should follow is to describe __ l. The natural distribution and artificial extension of plants. 2. The ways in which the limits of their ranges are exhibited on the map of the globe. 3. Application to the cerealia, having made certain needful remarks on the cerealia themselves. 1. Natural distribution depends on physical influences affecting organization, in relation to peculiar organization. It is a mystery of creation that the majority of the species seem to have originated from particular centres of creation. The limits within which plants are found to be naturally distributed are called habitations. The peculiar spots adapted to their growth are called stations. were also peculiar Floras. The whole surface in which a plant is known to grow may be termed its area. Stations and ranges are horizontal and vertical, and are determined by parallels of latitude and lon-gitude, and by degrees of altitude. The space within the parallels of latitude which bounds the area of a plant with respect to its horizontal range is termed its zone; but when both horizontal and vertical range are included, it is termed its region. 2. Conditions of climate, particularly heat and moisture, seem to be the chief determining causes of the habitations and stations of plants. Temperature must be considered in three points of view—the mean temperature of the whole year in each place-extremes of heat and cold-mean temperature of different portions of the year. Lines which mark the places where the mean annual temperature is the same,

have been attempted to be drawn. They take curved direction. Lines passing through a series places having the same mean temperature of the year are called isothermal; similar lines put through places having the same mean winter to perature are called isocheimal or isocheimenes. The aving the same mean summer temperature a called isotheres. Perennials are principally regular by isotherms, annuals by isotheres. Though it is no possible rigorously to determine a habitation or are yet useful divisions have been made for reference and comparison. The surface of the globe is divisions into eight botanical zones on each side of the equator the old geographical division into three being using quate. Mountains placed between the tropics, who summits rise above the snow line, represent all the zones. 2. After these explanations, Mr. Sidney proceeded to group the cerealia, and to his main min iect. What is a cereal, or corn-plant? Cereals as all grasses whose seeds are sufficiently large for the food of man. Almost all grasses, except perhaps bromus catharticus, are wholesome. Some have been reported injurious, but the effects on the stomach an merely mechanical from their roughness and bristles The seeds of all grasses become poisonous when changed into ergot. The group is very extensive but comparatively few have large seeds. Those that have, and are used as food, are divided into the groups_Northern European and Tropical. In the Northern European group are our cereals, wheat barley, rye. Oats are a modern appropriation: the Trojan horses were fed on barley. Wheat and barley were probably natives of Mesopotamia and the Bank of the Euphrates. A curious two-headed specimes was shown of wheat from the axis of vegetation branching or splitting into two. Many grasses in the North European group are locally appropriated The Tropical group includes rice, millet and main the last being the largest cereal in the world. regard to their geographical distribution this must depend on the mean temperature of the few growing The limit of the Northern cereals is con months. prised within the highest latitude of barley and the lowest of wheat, barley requiring the least, and wheat the most heat. Wheat finds its best place of growth on the borders of the sub-tropical zone. It requires an isothere of 57°, but is not important till the isothere equals 60°. Its warmest limit is an isothere of 70%. In countries within the tropics, it can only grow at altitudes where the climate corresponds with the sub-tropical and temperate zones. All discrepancies in exceeding the limits stated are accounted for by The line of barley lies between isothers altitudes. of 46° and 50°. Wherever there is a double crop it is to be attributed to the variety and not to the cli is to be attributed to the variety and not to use a mate. Allusion was next made to the curious Republic barley most ingeniously described by Prosessor Healow in the 'Kew Garden Miscellany,' Oats gow within the boundary of wheat and barley. Rye, which feeds the greatest population next to rice, best cultivated in the sub-arctic zone. It comes between wheat and barley. Of the Tropical cerealia rice requires an isothere of 73\frac{1}{3}\, and much maisture.

Maize requires an isothere of 66\, By these means we are able to trace on the map the approximate limits within which the cerealia are restricted. Two maps were shown in which these were traced; and though some may be found growing beyond these, yet generally speaking, it would not be with advan-In conclusion, remarks were made on the folly of attempting to act in opposition to fixed natural laws. For example, there seemed no ground for the expectation that maize can be advantageously grown, season after season, in this country. Still we cannot say whether some particular variety may not be found a little exceeding the established limits Experiments, however, should be well tried on a small scale before proceeding farther. Nor is our the most favourable country for wheat, but skill in husbandry has overcome great difficulties. It is important to remark that extremely minute and inappreciable difficulties in climacteric condition may throw plants into an unhealthy state, which condition might exist for a few years, though we could not appreciate them, and produce various destructive blights, as for example, that of the potato, by hringing the plant into that state which renders it capable of being attacked by the fungus called Botrytis co pertens, which certainly seemed to be the proximate They take a

gh a series of

ature of the

ines posin

winter ten

venes. Thou

perature and lly regulated ough it is not attion or area.

for reference

be is divided

the equator

opics, whom

ent all the

Sidney pro

is main mb

Cerealsan

arge for the

ept perhaps

e have been

stomach an

and bristles

onous when

y extensive, Those that

I hose that ed into two

cal. In the

als,-wheet

riation: the

t and barley

d the Banks

ed specimen vegetation

y grasses in

ppropriated

this must

few growing

eals is com ley and the

, and wheat

e of growth It requires

the isoth ere of 70°

nly grow a s with the

inted for by

en isothere

uble crop it

to the cli-

ous Nepeul

essor Hens

Oats grow ley. Rye,

to rice, a

al cerealia

h moisture

pproximate

ted. Two

raced; and

ond there, ith advan-

de on the

n to fixed

no ground

ntageously Still we

y may not ned limits

ried on a

OF IS OUR

ut skill in es. It is

te and in-

ition may

condition

could not

lestructive

by bring-

it capable

otrytis ca-

proximate

orld.

of the disease. After a few more allusions to the importance of the subject of The Geographical Distribution of Plants, Mr. Sidney concluded by thanking the Rev. Professor Henslow for his assistance towards the lecture which he had delivered.

Secrety of Arts. _ May 9. _ W. Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the chair. _ Mr. D. Wyatt read a paper 'On Metal Work and its Artistic Design. He commenced study of specific design, in order to confine the errant imaginations of artists within reasonable bounds, and in order fully to take advantage of all the satural properties, mechanical capabilities, and recorded experiences peculiarly belonging to all materials, in the elaboration of which it is requisite than an alliance between use and beauty may be effected. The author maintained that all propriety and perfection in manufacturing design were derivable from the result of such studies; and that the more clearly the objective individuality of every ingredient was preserved and enunciated in the finished article. the more satisfactory to both eye and mind would the character of its ornamentation appear. The specific design of metal work was described as based m three great studies,—a thorough knowledge of facture, compose, or criticize in any one of its rarious ramifications. The first of these was that of the distinctive characteristics and appliances of each metal. The second, its form as modified by all the metal. The second, his form as mounted by an the mechanical processes of manufacture. The third, a thorough analytical and critical acquaintance with all the best models in which ressonable and good principles of Art can be traced, and through modifications of which pleasing associations of idea may be commanded at the will of the designer. In accordance with his scheme thus laid down, the author proceeded to deduce the correct theory of the manufacture of each metal from the properties with which it had been endowed by Nature. He then described the process by which almost all objects in metal must be produced; dwelling on those best harmonizing with the character of each substance and the accredited conventionality of its use. Thus, he emphasized the refining, beating into sheets, wire drawing, stamping and torsion of gold; the beating in a plate, gilding, dead silvering, parcel gilding, soldering, &c., of silver; the hollowcasting of bronze by means of wax and of moulds, and the solid founding of iron in complex forms. Having disposed of the sinuctural processes, the author analysed the decomive or superficial; enumerating and sketching out the leading peculiarities of engraving — matting, miello, cooking, burnishing; the six chief divisions of enamel; and three or four varieties of damascening. The mechanical limits of the art being thus pointed out, the impressions suggested by the history of put chefs-d'œuvre were cursorily examined. extreme antiquity of metal-work, and its details among the Jews, Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Etrurians and Romans, were demonstrated from descriptions furnished by various authors and by monuments of wonderful merit still existing. The speaker passed quickly over the mediæval portion of the subject; and concluded by calling attention to the beautiful examples by which he wa mrounded, and urging a systematic recognition of first principles and practical details to be super-added to the study of Beauty and Fine Art in the

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP. - A tenth planet has been added to the interesting group between Mars and Jupiter. On the 12th of last month it was observed for the first time by Signor de Gaspari at Naples; and Profa. Schumacher and Capocci have issued circulars from that observatory giving directions by which it may be readily found by astronomers.

Mr. Faraday's discovery of Dia-magnetic Phemena is likely to lead rapidly to some important knowledge of the molecular forces which determine the conditions of the material creation. Plücker of Bonn, in a letter to a friend, says:—"I replace the declination needle by certain crystals suspended horisontally by a fibre of cocoon silk. They take unminute and fixed direction. I can vary at will and predict this with certainty; and obtain crystals to act

as needles which shall point constantly towards the poles of the earth-towards the magnetic polesor towards some azimuthal point."

Those who are engaged on surveys may perhaps be glad to know that Capt. Ibbetson has printed a 'Table to Facilitate the Measuring of Heights.' We believe copies may be had of Mr. Saunders of Charing

Gun Cotton dissolved in an alkali has been shown to have the property of precipitating metals from their solutions; and by floating over glass plates solutions of silver, or mercury, to which the Gun Cotton solution has been added, mirrors of a very fine description are, in this way, readily manufac-

An ingenious application of Electricity has been made by Mr. Arthur Dunn, by means of which signals are given that indicate the pressure of steam in the boiler of an engine. Tubes being filled with mercury are made part of a galvanic circuit—and connected with bells as the mercury rises from increasing pressure in the boiler; the circuit is thus completed, and the bells respectively rung indicate the amount of pressure. In this way attention is called to the condition of the steam the moment it exceeds its ordinary and safe working condition.

Among the most important investigations of our own time we must assign a prominent place to those connected with Meteorology. We may reasonably expect within a comparatively short period to ascertain the laws by which atmospheric phenomena, hitherto regarded as the emblem of inconstancy, are regulated. Observations of the most accurate kind are now made at all the magnetic and astronomical observatories in every part of the world; and the reduction and full examination of these have been made by Prof. Dove. In a series of Memoirs presented to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, this investigator has most industriously determined the progression of atmospheric temperature during an interval of 115 years—from 1729 to 1843. It is impossible for us to give any idea of the amount of labour of the most severe description which is bestowed on this examination,—of the great variety of interesting facts embraced in these Memoirs. It must suffice to state that the gradual passage of the isothermal lines of January and July into one another exhibits over the century the utmost regularity.

The Bombay Times contains an interesting article on the barometric variations as observed at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta; which shows that the greatest pressure for all parts of India occurs between the 15th and 22nd of January,—which gradually diminishes until June, when it reaches its minimum. The following are the mean maxima and minima for coincident periods .-

29 998 29 944 29·668 29·633 Bombay, Calcutta, Aden. 29:915 29 606

On the 5th of February and two following days the barometer at the first three localities indicated the extraordinary mean pressure of 30.200 inches.

Men now-a-days turn their attention to strange things; and we have on all sides projectors of the most remarkable variety. M. Henri Chevalier, we are coolly informed, is the author of an invention by which he can perfectly "tuer son monde." A mysteriously-manufactured wire is by some secret process charged with electricity; and it is then proected, it may be, either across a regiment of soldiers or a flock of sheep, and at the will of the operator they are either killed or stunned. We cannot understand the principles of this invention,-which does not appear to answer to any known law of electricity; but the "little apparatus attached to a little electrical machine by copper wires plunged into a liquid" is the secret of the inventor:—and we suspect it will long remain so.

Among other things to which Gun Cotton is to be applied, we now learn that Count de Werdinsky has patented a locomotive engine which is to be worked with entire freedom from explosion by igniting small portions of this substance underneath the piston in its cylinder. Truly, we live in a wonderful age !— M. Blanchard and M. Carbonnel propose by artificial means to produce a marvellous increase in oysters: and MM, Géhin and Remy are replenish-

ing by similar means the exhausted rivers of Saint Die with trout, " of which the external and internal appearance in no respect differs from that of trout which have grown in our rivers in the ordinary

Amid the many practical advantages which are derived from the application of Magnetic-Electricity to telegraphic purposes, attention must be drawn to the great importance of the use of the electric clock for scientific observations. Although the beautiful arrangements of Prof. Wheatstone have excited much attention in this country—and some modifi-cations of his plans been produced—we have not yet applied this means of registering the beat of the foot of Time, in its passage, to any useful end. In the United States, however, the electro-magnetic chronograph of Prof. Locke, having been reported on by Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is now adopted by the Government; and the Congress have appropriated ten thousand dollars to Prof. Locke for a clock upon his plan to be erected by him at the National Observatory of Washington. The report of Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, gives the best description of this clock; and we transfer it to our

columns."It consists in printing instead of recording the dates of "He consists in printing instead of recording the dates of astronomical events on the running fillet of paper of Morse's Telegraph Registor. An astronomical clock of the most delicate construction has an apparatus attached to the arbor of the second's hand, so as to make and break the galvanic circuit every second. By putting it in connexion with the telegraph line of Morse's at any place on the line, the paper is graduated automatically with the hours, minutes, and seconds. The rate of movement of the clock is not in the slightest degree affected by its action. The paper so graduated is called the automatic clock register, and has all the precision for days or months in succession, of the most perfect astronomical clock. Each second consists of a line some nine-tenths of an inch in length imprinted on the fillet of paper, with a blank space for the remainder of the second. The astronomer at any station on a line of several thousand miles in length may imprint on this register the date of with a blank space for the remainder of the second. The astronomer at any station on a line of several thousand miles in length may imprint on this register the date of any event by simply tapping, after the manner of playing upon a piano, upon a break circuit key. This imprints in the indented line a corresponding break circuit space. Two or three spaces may be printed in one second, if desired. Two seconds of time is ample for the equatorial interval of the wires of a transit instrument. The network of spider lines is divided into some nine or more tallies, or distinct groups of five wires each. All these tallies in the case of the transit of a star are imprinted on the register in the time occupied by the ordinary method for a single tally, to which a transit has been usually limited. The skill required for tapping on the key at the instant of the bisection of a star is easily acquired, and the accuracy of each imprint is much greater than that of a single record by the common method. The imprints furnish a perpetual record of the date of the event, and may be read off with great rapidity to the hundredth of a second by means of a graduated scale of the paper used for registering. This process has been employed for the first time in the Coast Survey operations; but it will be of great use for the general purposes of practical astronomy." tical astronomy.'

Lieut. Maury of the United States navy says, in a communication with which we have been favoured: "The magnetic telegraph now extends through all the States of the Union, except perhaps Arkansas, Texas, and one other frontier; so that a splendid field is presented for doing the world a service by connecting, for difference of longitude through means of magnetic telegraph and clock, all the principal points of this country with this observatory (Washington). In anticipation of such extension of the wires, I ordered an instrument for the purpose, and it has recently arrived. It is intended to determine latitude also,—so that by its means and this clock I hope, during the year, to know pretty accurately the geographical position of Montreal, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c., and their difference of longitude from this place, quite as correctly as the difference between Greenwich and Paris has been established by the usual method and after many years

of observation."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Geographical, 1.—Annual. Geological, half-past 8. Royal Institution, half-past 8.—Prof. Faraday * On Envelope Machinery. Archeological Institute, 4. Botanical, 8. Aslattic, E.—

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Patten produces the largest and most ambitious work in the present Exhibition:—the subject of which is taken from Anglo-Saxon history. This

is (No. 372) The Destruction of Idolatry in England; Coss, the High Priest, on his Conversion to Christianity, destroying the Idols of his former worship, in the presence of Edwin, the Saxon King, a.d.

in the presence of Edwin, the Saxon King, a.D.
625. The subject is told by Sharon Turner.—

"After several of the Witena and Counsellors of King
Edwin had delivered their opinions on the subject of religion, the high priest, Coifi, desired to hear Paulinus, who was the clief of the Christian missionaries. The Bishop obeyed, when Coifi exclaimed, 'Formerly I understood nothing that I worshipped; the more I contemplated our idolatry the less truth I found in it; but this new system I adopt without hesistation: let us then, O king, immediately annthematise and burn the temples and altars which we have so uselessly venerated.' On this bold exhortation, Coifi was asked, Who would be the first to profane the idols and their altars, and the enclosures with which they were surrounded: the zealous convert answered, 'I will.' He requested of the King weapons and a war-horse; he girded on a sword, and brancishing a spear, mounted the King's horse, and rode to the idol temple; the people without, thought him mad; he hurled his spear against the temple, to profane it, and commanded his companions to destroy the building and surrounding enclosures. The secue of this event was a little to the east of York, beyond the River Derwent, at a place, in Bede's time, called God-

The fault of this picture is one affecting the principle of its design. The painter has chosen the wrong moment for his action. The point of time represented is that in which the work of destruction is going on by instruments regularly appointed and acquiesced in-not that in which the appeal is making to an excited multitude to assist in or endure the supposed sacrilege. The painter thereby misses that conflict of interests and passions which should have formed the elements of a grand picture on such a theme. The spirit of resistance, in its various forms of fear, horror, and indignation, which should have met the sudden attack upon an ancient and deeply-rooted superstition, is here almost wholly absent; and nearly all the assistants in this remark able scene are more or less consenting parties. This is the grand defect of the work :- which is otherwise full of fine points, and worthy of all praise for the greatness of its aim. Overlooking his more immediate and meaner interests—which can scarcely hope to be served by a canvas of this impracticable size_ Mr. Patten is labouring to build his own fame on the elevation of his art. The action of the story before us is clearly told,-though not, as we have said, in the most powerful language. Mr. Patten's skill in the art of laying out a picture so as to make the groups explain what they are doing, in the management of bold, continuous line, and the disposition of opposing masses of light and shade, hot and cold colour, - his command over emphasis of expression, even where he has failed of emphatic thought,-are abundantly displayed in the present picture-and give to this artist, and to his works generally, a claim to high consideration.

The pictures contributed by Mr. Cooper, the Academician, show a larger amount of variety than is usual with this painter. In The Wounded Greek (101) and The Oasis (118) he has, in combina-In The Wounded Greek of human and animal forms, given evidence of his ability to realize other incidents than Highland scenes and subjects. Returning from Deer-Stalking, Urguhart Castle in the distance (377), is the best of these latter themes. The sloping surface of the ground, and its inequalities, have helped him to the production of a very picturesque composition; we have never seen him in this class of subject to more advantage. Remembering, however, what this artist has done in the delineation of human and animal forms-remembering such illustrations of history from his pencil as 'Richard and Saladin at Ascalon, 'The Battle of the Standard,' 'Marston Moor, and others of merit-we cannot but regret to see his powers diverted from their most appropriate field of exercise. Aliwal (143) is the study of an Arab Charger, the property of Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., ridden by him at the Battles of Aliwal, &c.: and Surplice (461) represents The Winner of the Derby and St. Leger, 1848. Both are capital portrait studies in a department in which Mr. Cooper stands almost alone.

Mr. Egg well justifies his recent selection as Associate. He appears here with improved means in an affecting incident—that of Henrietta Maria in Distress, Relieved by Cardinal Retz (8). "The Cardinal de Retz, the principal leader of the Fronde," says Miss Strickland, "paid a visit of inquiry on the 6th of January to learn what had become of the deso-

late Queen of England, after a series of furious skirmishes and slaughters which had convulsed Paris during the days immediately preceding the 6th of January. It was well he had not forgotten her; for the last loaf was eaten, her last faggot had been consumed, and she was destitute of the means of purchasing more." These incidents the artist has expressed almost to the point of literality. The religion of Queen Henrietta, Hume tells us, must be regarded as her greatest misfortune; having "augmented the jealousy which prevailed against the court," owing to her encouragement of those who, like herself, professed it. On the character and expression of the Queen turns the interest of Mr. Egg's picture. It affects from its unpretendingness, and the depth, notwithstanding, of the senti The conception of the Cardinal is not feli-The grave and dignified deportment proper to the character is wanting,—and the habitual self-possession and style of the churchman would have added emphasis and relief to the sentiment of But the picture is an advance as regards choice of subject over the 'Elizabeth' of last year inasmuch as the contemplation of greatness distress is a loftier theme for the exercise of the pencil than the mortification and disappointment endured by ill-founded pretension. To the sub-ordinate figures he has given appropriate character, and they play their parts in due relation to the main incident. Launce's Substitute for Proteus's Dog (478) is a pictorial version of the well-known scene in Shakspeare. Much of the interest of the text belongs to the whim and equivocation in which it abounds rather than to the situation; and the subject is therefore not well chosen for the painter's art. The picture has, nevertheless, great merit; but a comparison between the two works will show that the artist's talent lies in the grave rather than in the

Though small in scale and unambitious in material, Mr. Linton has never succeeded better than in a picture of The Temple of Female Fortune, with the Acqua Felice (285). It is marked by an originality of feeling which yet sacrifices no whit of truth. Another example of the same treatment is exhibited in the Scene near Velletri (518). The effect of this, while less serene, includes more richness of colour. Though placed so high, the picture which the same artist calls Retirement (1098) shows such soundness of principle in the management of its effect as to bing it clear out from among the mass of common-places by which it is surrounded. As a poetical suggestion it is one of Mr. Linton's best thoughts.

In lieu of any composition of magnitude, Mr. Frost exhibits this year The Syrens (127), from the line in Comus "And the songs of Syrens sweet." It is an excellent example of the powers which have gained him reputation. Among our younger artists there is no one more sedulous than Mr. Frost in his delineation of the human form. The fastidiousness with which he seeks to present it in its perfection has often a tendency to give opacity to his colour: arising possibly from repetition of process. He is, however, not one of those disposed to give up the advantages of early and sound training in form for the vagaries of conceit or the affectations of especial practice in colour. If he will but have confidence in himself, and to his superior drawing add greater variety and transparency of flesh-tints-to be better produced by a clear and determined process than by the repetition of experiment—he will add greatly to the value of his already able works.

There is as decided a contrast in the treatment of two pictures by Mr. E. W. Cooke as in the sympathies suggested or the elements recorded. A Dutch Calm (130) is a very excellent Van de Veldeish selection; and we say this in the language of compliment—without imputing plagiarism to Mr. Cooke. In its pendant, a View of the Castle of St. Angelo (153), Mr. Cooke has well secured the general aspect of the climate. A Fern Cave, a Scene in Mount's Bay, Cornwall (436), presents one of those geological formations which from some great disruption of nature or gradual encroachment of sea furnish speculation to the naturalist and imagery to the poet of the postery.

Mr. Elmore is prominent among those who are advancing in the ranks of his art. The quality and

variety of his works testify alike to his fertility resource and to his industry of purpose. A Religious Controversy in the time of Louis Quatorze (13) in supplied the subject of his largest and most impa-tant undertaking this year.—"The king had declared his intention to employ only good Christians in public situations, meaning Roman Catholics; and the most tempting encouragement was held out in such as would set a public example by abjuring the Protestant tenets. Accordingly, it was not uncon mon for an intending convert of rank to invite some leading Protestant clergyman to meet some leading Catholic in his house, there to debate respecting the differences, to satisfy the mind of their host which religion was preferable." Mr. Elmore has entered admirably into the spirit of the scene here described On a Francescan monk devolves the chief action the piece; and he is insisting on the maintenance of his dogma with all the passionate denunciation which would willingly use the argument of "bell, book, and candle." The weight of his argument is enforced by the presence of a cardinal,-who sits in the picture calm and dignified affirmation of the dogmas which the other so hotly maintains. The character of the Pm testant minister is conveyed with great originality and force, and the manner of his zeal and of his action is in fine contrast with those of the excited monk The tact and erudition of the scholiast and the temper of the consciously stronger mind are implied in his attitude and air. The fire of his enthusiasm bume inwardly. These are the leading characters to whom the expression of the subject belongs. The remain figures show appropriateness of structure and skill in grouping; and all the other accessories contributes the harmony alike of composition and of theme The same artist's Subject from Tristram Shank (378) shows Mr. Shandy leaning on his cane, read ing to the tailor at work on a pair of breeches "a lecture upon the latus clavis, and pointing to the precise part of the waistband where he was determined to have it sewed on." The subject is not well chosen — but is cleverly treated: it is somewhat coarse-but eccentric and original. It will have its admirers, - among whom Mr. Elmore is not to reckon us. Lady Macbeth (471) exhibits the Evil Genius of the ambitious thane listening at the chamber-door of Duncan at the very moment when the former

— hath broke ope
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life of the building.

Not one of the least tests of talent is the universality of its application; and a consequence resulting from a habit of observing and defining with correctness any one specific order of form is the power which it affords of delineating any other, Mr. Redgrave's practice has led him to the study of nature abroad and at home. His Sun and Shadow (169) _ The Stream at Rest (174) _ and The Solitary Pool (392) excellently illustrate, taken together, that especial disposition to details which the painter is sometimes led into where their introduction is less useful and characteristic. The Awakened Conscience (357) is a figure subject-a pictorial moral on the sin of drunkenness, based on some passages in the Proverbs: "Look not thou upon the wine when it's red, when it giveth his colour in the cup. " * * At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an As a picture it is one of the artist's less adder." pretending compositions.

It is difficult, in speaking of the pictures by Mr. Sidney Cooper, to add anything in the way of comment to what has been said in former years. Dealing always with the same class of forms, he may be said to have arrived at that certainty in his practice which leaves nothing for criticism to distinguish. Autumn (312) we like better, nevertheless, than the Clearing off at Sunset (37). It is more refinedless commonplace. In the latter picture there are passages of foreground and vegetation the slightness of which are hardly excusable from one who can be these things so much better. In Cattle returning from the Meadows (277), and in Mountain Scenty-North Wales (455)—two joint productions with Mr. Lee—Mr. Cooper has introduced the animal forms with his accustomed mastery.

By Mr. Uwins there is but one work:—that as illustration of Spenser: Sir Guyon fighting for the virtue of Temperance under the conduct of his spirited

of the mi for the ex the paint in this ag Mr. F. calculate has been which he matan (While m and a ser a a dieg colour, w Of the at at the lead to t

chalk th

have atta

details

avoided

which at

Nº 112

guide, des

zir, by a There room to mission tive right conspicus Heppy affair; it trous intivalk at earth, at to their here replace. An at has furn E. M.

Effort i

ham's "

a little

hand to while I As he he was paper, inciden one for great p future: and the tion of earnest success aim is, Crusoe passed it could

the sal four ed Hazliti founde and H ing the clerk, indignihad to brain.

applie

back

might

techn

show)

more

refine

is fertility d A Religi orze (13) ha l most important Christians in atholics; and held out to abjuring their not uncon invite som

MAY 26

some leadin specting the r host which has entered re described nief action of aintenance of ciation which ell, book, and enforced b the picture gmas which er of the Pro iginality and cited monk

d the tempe nplied in his asm burns ters to whom e remaini and skill in contribute to of theme am Shand cane, read reeches " ting to the

was detert is not well somewhat ill have its is not to ing at the ment when

ence

is the uni d defining of form is any other the study and Shadow he Solitary together, tion is less Conseigner

oral on the ages in the when it is eth like an tist's least res by Mr. y of com-

rs. Deale may be is practice istinguish. than the refined_ there are slightness ho can do returning

Scenery-with Mr. nal forms

g for the spiritual

companions from their duty (188). This is another of the moral allegories which are the frequent form for the expression of this artist's fancy. The poet or the painter who deals with allegory must expect, in this age to meet with but limited sympathies.

Mr. F. Goodall's Hunt the Slipper (263) is not calculated to confirm him in the reputation which has been somewhat too hastily assigned. The scene which he has selected, involving great variety of circomstance and form, was one to test maturer powers.
While much skill is shown in the general grouping, and a sense of the picturesque in arrangement, there a a disposition to heighten effects, in form and in colour, which detracts from probability and tends to essgreation. In the colour this is most especially felt. Of the artist's mode of procedure we are ignorant, but the general monotony of the flesh tints would lead to the presumption that he had referred rather to his excellent preparatory studies in pencil or in chalk than direct to Nature. He would otherwise have attained to more individual truth in the separate details and would, in the flesh particularly, have avoided those monotonous and hot looking shadows which are not justified, since the scene is in the open ir, by any medium of reflecting quality. There is a particular spot of wall in a particular

nom to which by some sort of arrangement or admission Mr. John Martin seems to enjoy a prescriptire right. This place on the present occasion is compicuously occupied by Arthur and Ogle in the Happy Valley (566). It is a wild preternatural affair, in which the constellations shed down disastrous influence on the unconscious lovers, and they walk amid blue lights which have no original on earth, and which we do not remember in romance, to their doom. In the world which Mr. Martin has here represented the Critic can have no possible

An anecdote in the life of the late President West has famished the subject of a picture which Mr. E. M. Ward has entitled Benjamin West's first Effort in Art (303). In the late Mr. Allan Cunningm's 'Lives of the British Painters' we read that little Benjamin was placed with a fly-flap in his hand to watch the sleeping infant of his eldest sister, while his mother gathered flowers in the garden. As he sat by the cradle, the child smiled in sleep; he was struck with its beauty, and seeking some paper, drew its portrait in red and black ink." The cident has proved in Mr. Ward's hands a good one for illustration; and he has not lost sight of its peat point,...the young enthusiasm with which the future artist sets himself to the work. The gesture and the action represent to the life the entire absorption of juvenile attention; and the corresponding mmestness in the face gives good presage of future min is, Daniel Defoe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe (318). "The manuscript of Robinson Crusoe pased through the whole circle of the trade before it could find a purchaser. When at length accepted, the sale was so immediate and rapid that no less than four editions were published in as many months." Hazlitt is the authority on which Mr. Ward has founded his picture,—and it has the true congenial and Hogarthian spriit. The humble author discussing the possible chances of his work with the dandy derk, presents a true and eloquent picture of the indignities which patient literary merit has too often and to endure from the trader in the produce of the min. The author of one of the most popular mances in the world is here writhing under the sting of wounded pride and mortification and hopelessness -in strong contrast with the fashionable lady whose application finds entrance at once into the bookseller's tk parlour. Mr. Ward has lost no point that might assist his moral in forcible art-language.-In technicals Mr. Ward, in both these pictures, has thown a marked improvement: his drawing is better than of old,—his colour clearer. The local tints are more truthful; and in the general handling a more refined style prevails.

It is curious to observe the difference of view estertained in the treatment of the same thought, as exhibited in Mr. H. Le Jeune's Lear and Cordelia (269) contrasted with that by Mr. Madox Browne which so lately had our commendation. Mr. Le Jeune has had in view a more classic conception of

gide, destroys the enchantments that have tempted his | the scene; and, without the aid of costume or archaeologic particular, produces his effect by an artless but yet effective arrangement. To the strong and decided character of some of the colour exception may be taken; the brightness imparting a new and modern look that injures the associations belonging to the period wherein the scene is laid. The picture is, however, an improved testimony to the artist's

> Sculpture. The work that on all accounts first claims attention is the marble group of The Graces (No. 1209) by Mr. Baily: with the origin and progress of which our readers have from time to time for the last four years been made acquainted through the columns of the Athenæum. The scale of this work as a piece of poetical sculpture would alone give it pre-eminence over every other here,-but the claim is intrinsically maintained by qualities which will everywhere assign to it the first rank among works of the English school. The group has accordingly the place of honour so far as position is concerned; yet there is no other work here that so loudly and eloquently enforces our complaint against the arrangements of the room. From its peculiar dispositions the group demands a good light on every side—and rarely gets it on any. Once only during many visits have we happened to see it under a light which revealed any portion of its spiritualities auspiciously. The group, as we have said, is on a great scale—and is pyramidal in arrangement. Resting on a vast flat slab of polished marble is a rocky ground strewed with flowers whose inequalities of surface determine this disposition of the figures... lifting up the central one high above the others. The left-hand sister sits in a leaning attitude on a lower plane-seemingly communing with the first as to the spirit of a wreath of flowers which she holds down for the other's perusal. The figure to the right is wholly reclined in an attitude the most righ and picturesque-and looks up to her sisters as if to share in the poetry of their discourse. The three faces as well the figures have each an individual character distinguishing it from the others, - yet in all there is that spiritual resemblance which marks them as a divine Sisterhood. The size of the group has permitted much freedom of arrangement-and its members are so disposed with reference to one another that glimpses of some of the faces can be obtained at every point of view in the circumference of the work. Great variety is thus obtained, -new and striking aspects and combinations presenting themselves to each fresh station of observation. But the triumph of this work is in the art by which material and earthly forms are made to express the divinity that has shaped them into more than earthly beauty,-and the abstract sentiment of Beauty has subdued all sense of the voluptuous. There will be various opinions as to the comparative perfection of the several figures but the one reclining to the right, seems to us the richest in the incidents of sculptured form. If this figure were separated from the group and the sentiment, it might be too sensual in its fullness and elaboration of material beauty. But here it is that we find that fine and informing spirit which marks the poet-sculptor; and of whose absence we have complained, in return, as the one thing—but it is nearly everything by comparative value—which stands generally between the English school and greatness. Scarcely any drapery is employed for the veiling or composition of this group; yet in spite of this, and of the elaborated materialities, here are the Graces in their most chastened and spiritual character. The novelty imparted to this latest expression of an old ideal, is itself a feature of interest; but of far higher interest is the more refined transcendentalism which speaks here in the characters of mortal beauty. The Graces in Canova's version have something of the ballet character, which he imparts to his most finished creations. They wear their beauties consciously, and are in fact posing as if for their display. The group might represent the three Goddesses who sat to Paris on an appeal as to their relative perfections of form. But here, the material beauty occupies no part of the attention of the Sisters,—who bear it but as the accidental attribute of their divine nature. A spiritual expression breathes from and around them which idealizes the substantive. In fact these are the Graces in the of the dreary destiny then accomplishing, which a

highest and purest Greek form of the thought. They are the Sisters in that sense in which they were called the Charities: _the same to whom Aphrodite fled for a better baptism, and who washed and anointed her when she was filled with shame.....One thing we will venture to suggest to Mr. Baily for his consideration. The right leg of the left-hand figure in the group seems to us too sharp and ridgy in the modelling of the bone below the knee. If this be so, a few touches of the chisel will cure the defect,—but we are uncertain if it be not an effect of the bad We recommend Mr. Baily, however, to look

From the same artist's hand we have a portrait statue, to be hereafter executed in marble, representing The Infant Bacchus (1214). Reclined at length amid clustered grapes, his long flowing hair crowned with the leaves of the vine, and pitcher in hand, the beautifully modelled childish forms are made to wear the attitude of the somewhat equivocal god. It is for the sake of the picturesque accessories which it yields that this particular form of the classical godhead is adopted in the presentment of modern childhood. The turn of the right arm, to play with the flowers that strew the ground on the left side, brings round the body in such a manner as to give variety of line and freedom of attitude; and the flowing sweep formed of the clustering ringlets and the scattered fruits and flowers, that descends in a rich fall from the crown of the head to the couch on which the child reclines, throws out and relieves the figure, whose limbs are otherwise disposed in their naked simplicity: __making a composition of great beauty. A Portrait Statue of the late John Flazman, Esq. (1208) in his working dress, with the tools of his craft in his hand and a model of the 'Michael and Satan' seen in the distance—a tribute from the sculptor to the dead master who taught him the art of beautyand a couple of fine marble busts, one (1315) of A Lady, and the other (1319) being that of The late Francis Baily, Esq. which the sculptor presented to the Royal Astronomical Society, as reported in our columns __complete Mr. Baily's contributions to this

As a further illustration of some of the remarks which we made in our opening notice of the Sculptures last week, we will now turn at once to a work in many respects of great beauty, Eve_a Model, by Mr. Mac Dowell (1199). Here we have clever handling and beautiful form; but a remarkable absence of the crowning sculptural grace_ideality. The same objections apply to this work that we had some years since to urge against one on the same subject by Mr. Calder Marshall. With the exception of a greater flatness and depression of the right leg below the thigh than even the pose will justify, there are here limbs of great sculptural richness and beauty; and had Mr. Mac Dowell called his statue a Bacchante, or anything that raised no especial reference, it would have been a fine production, recording all the sculptor's meanings so far as he had himself suggested them. But when he named it Eve, and placed her in the presence of the serpent and the temptation, he presented his work subject to certain conditions none of which he has here fulfilled. A great work of sculpture is that which proclaims its own intentions in its own unaided language. The coiling serpent, so far from by itself telling the tale, only informs against the artist. This was the old allegorical method of sculpture, —which missed all the poetry even where the modelling of form was most perfect. It is labelling a work —instead of making it explain itself. The attitude of this figure is full of ease and grace and the figure itself is very sweet and somewhat serious. But, in the first place, taking it for Eve we should object to the limbs being somewhat too massive and mature. Here, as with Mr. Marshall, Eve is a woman-and a beautiful one: but to the first of the type, direct from the hand of God himself, the artist might, we think, very properly have imparted more of ideality even as regards the human proportions. However, as we said in the former case, let it stand for Eve_but Eve meditating her awful theft, in view of its tremendous penalty, this is not. Where is the sentiment of the portentous action on that sweet and passionless face? There is neither terror, doubt, nor awe, nor the strong desire that overcomes them __nor the solemn shadow

Nº 112

the Medic

welth wit

итпра 1

The bu

tents, 2

tion of

ew being

orms thre

of a lane;

an open

del Grand

way in qu

rks, wr

uft is 1

1574) I c

ously m

Offices fo

imo. I

rchitecti

handed

used up

well for o

las been

iver,+ l

nd und

onths.

thought

All ro

narallelo

et con

number,

doubtles

smallest

and Tu

matter

only a

since th

two or t

the eigh

some ar

am abo

"hero-

names 1

teacher

tion wh

_and

the nat

who us

stood t

600 to

may b

well as

who h

dedly might

centua

their a

The

the be

Pisan.

his n

templ

day 1

*1

portion

e enti

great poet-sculptor might have flung over the unconscious face, had he so preferred it, to replace all these. The lady could scarcely be more at her ease if she were in search of apples in the garden of the Hesperides .- The cure for all this in the present instance is, to re-baptize this statue; but the conclusion remains, that the sculptor who can confer none of all these things on the original theme which he had chosen is wanting in the poetry of his art.

Placed in the foreground of the Exhibition is a group which fulfills all the conditions of its own and is a work (accepting those conditions which are not the very highest) of the best order This is a marble group representing of sculpture. A Nymph of Diana taking a thorn from a greyhound's foot (1196). It is from the chisel of Mr. R. J. Wyatt. More exquisite and finished modelling cannot be conceived. There is no side on which it is viewed that does not present a beauty. thing interprets itself .- the action is not to be mis-A very singular expression of face in the nymph helps the suggestion of the unearthly nature, -and the attitude, action, and expression of the greyhound are eloquent of its condition. The details are all marvellously touched. There is a fold of the flesh under the right arm which is a fine example of this minute truth, - the sandalled feet and other extremities are classically conceived and carefully finished, and there is one instance of these particulars which is an extraordinary feat of the chisel, but which we do not mean to present as according to the canons. The hair of the dog is rendered with as complete an illusion as it might have been by painting. We do not hold this to be safe practice,—and we hope not to see it spread; but it adds greatly to the curious beauty of this The work is a perfect lyric .- We understand group. The work is a perfect lyric.—We unde it has been done for Lord Charles Townshend.

Architectural Drawings.

Mr. Pugin has two other subjects: viz. (No. 1013), The New Dining Hall at Alton Towers, and (1057), an Elevation of the Tower and Spire of St. George's Catholic Church, Lambeth, as intended to be finished. The first of these drawings, which, by the by, deserves to have been placed upon the line, is evidently executed by a different hand from the others. The affectation shown in it belongs enthe others. tirely to the design; for affectation it surely is to make a modern dining-room in a nobleman's mansion as nearly as possible a transcript of the dininghall or refectory of olden times, -even to the extent of adopting the shelved beaufets then in fashion, which resembling a common kitchen dresser and its shelves. are very ungraceful pieces of furniture. According to Mr. Pugin, it would seem that the mediæval or Old English style of domestic architecture does not admit of any modification; but that if adopted at all, it must be __ to use a vulgar but expressive phrase-by "going the whole hog." No. 1057 seems to us to possess no particular merit, and to show no more skill in Gothic architecture than is possessed by many who have now overtaken Mr. Pugin on his own path, and in some cases excel him in taste and artistic feeling. The style of drawing adopted is hard and stiff, and the work is flat in colouring and effect. Being several feet in height, it occupies much more room in one of the best situations than it is entitled to. It might with great propriety have been placed over the door; for while it would have been benefited by being further removed from the eye, some of the smaller drawings might then have been hung where they could be distinctly seen, whereas many-we might almost say most_of them are so placed now as to render it impossible to judge them fairly.

No. 1015, The Private Chapel and Cemetery recently erected at Carnsallock, near Dumfries, for the late Sir Alexander Johnston, shows that Mr. Lamb possesses the talent of being able to make much out of a small and comparatively simple structure, and both conceives and treats his subjects with that gusto which is allied to originality. One reason why we get so much mere copyism-not only in Gothic, but in all other styles is, that instead of learning to think in them so as to be able to express themselves naturally, as did those to whom we are indebted for the original models and examples, artists study them in a very mechanical and piecemeal way, and con-

tent themselves with following detached authorities for this or that, without regard either to the actual occasion or to ensemble or composition. Mr. Lamb; and the consequence is that his designs have a genuine unaffected look-nothing of the appearance of being tricked out in the general con ventional custom of the style aimed at, which marks so much of the architecture of the present day. When a royal road to Art shall be found out, a mechanical one will probably be discovered at the same time.

No. 1020, Ceiling of the Drawing-room of the Orintal Club, as designed and executed by Mr. L. W. Collmann, manifests much elegance of taste, and is an exquisite drawing. Still, partaking as it does too much of the nature of a piece of ornamental pattern-work, the subject itself is hardly suitable for exhibition. It will here scarcely be so examined as to be appreciated, besides which, it requires to be laid flat upon a table. It is therefore to be regretted that Mr. Collmann did not give us a view of the apartment itself; for, with his power of pencil and his taste and accuracy in rendering the most elaborate and minute details of decoration, the Exhibition would then have had such another charming architectural picture as were his 'Hall of the British Museum and his 'View of Mr. Fergusson's Library.' The latter is a room, by the by, that with regard to scenic effect has not perhaps its rival in the metro-Some interiors of that class are very much needed, if only for the sake of a little more variety, As subjects, too, they afford ample scope for the free display of invention, contrivance, and taste; and it is for architects to show that they could do better than the tradesmen-decorators who are now employed, and who are too prone to encourage any mere whim of fashion or caprice of wealth. Of such false taste there is far too much in 1121, A Design for a Drawing-room, the only subject here of its kind. What other designs for rooms there are, all smack very strongly of Nash's 'Man-sions of the Olden Time.' Some of them, no doubt, display ability, and are pleasingly treated; especially 1074, by Mr. C. J. Richardson, which shows a staircase in the new buildings at East Sutton Place, Kent. Charming itself, this drawing has been very badly treated by the hangers; who have selected it as one of those to be placed next the floor, while many drawings that would have been favoured by being so hung are permitted to stare us directly in the No. 1122, The New Library at Mostyn Hall, by Mr. A. Poynter, is another cleverly executed interior; but with regard to design, we should have been better pleased to learn that it was an old instead of a new apartment for the purpose. The style adopted (Elizabethan, or Old English) is too literally adhered to, and inconsistencies are purposely retained that should-and might easily-now be avoided. While the pannelling of the window-shutters and wainscotting is plain and monotonous even to meanness, richness of decoration is affected for the ceiling; and the contrast-which at the best is any thing but an artistic one-is rendered glaringly inconsistent and violent by some of the compartments being of a purple or violet colour, which produces a harsh and spotty effect that might have been moderated by carrying out the same colour in window draperies, or some touches of it on the walls. But of the combination and arrangement of colours our architects seem to understand very little. No great taste is shown in the arrangement of the armorial shields which are made to fill up the chimney-jamb over the fire-place; for they form only so many small squares just like the pavement of a floor,,though there surely ought to have been something like a distinguished central compartment. Merely to put together is not to compose :- an observation that architects require to have constantly dinned into their ears.

Of small interiors there are several introduced in the borders of Mr. Pugin's drawings of his own residence and of the mansion of Bilton Grange: a peculiarity which we have not yet mentioned,-and a very sensible one, it being always desirable to know something of the interior as well as of the exterior of a building. Mr. Pugin's ideas of a nineteenth century habitation do not, however, at all accord with ours; partaking far too much of the cloister and convent to be to our taste They are, however, to the taste

of the Rev. A. Baker; who says, that "a large la hall should be one of the most important et in our parsonage houses,"—that such hall the "a set of small cellular dormitories !"

What other interiors there are, are so hung the it is scarcely possible to understand them. Such i particularly the case with Nos. 1192 and 1192 by Mr. G. A. Young, of the staircase, &c. of the Imperial Insurance Office .- No. 1055, Sketch of the Interior of the Coffee-room of the Army and Navy Chi. to which the second premium was awarded, by the F. G. Fowler, fares very little better. Lest should forget it, we may as well say here that the is also a view of the exterior of the same clubbon (1139) to which we should scarcely have called attention had we not received a note from Me Fowler requesting us to state that the paragraph which we insert below had been suppressed in the Catalogue.* As to the design itself, all we shall as is that we think its author may very well console himself with the premium which he obtained in the first competition.

Though not a design for a room,-No. 1078, in Mr. W. W. Deane, is an interior in the class style which, from what we can see of it, appears possess considerable merit. It is called a Design for a Cemetery. Of No. 1084, Dining-room at the Cultur Carshalton, Surrey, by Mr. J. Bell, we see enough to prevent our being anxious for closer inspection. The North-end of the Great Hall of the Euston Station (1108), by Mr. Hardwick, is on the whole a pleasing and scenic interior; in which the arrangement of the several flights of stairs contributes not a little to

picturesque character.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Floren A dynasty has of late fallen here, gone out like a falling star, as noiselessly almost,-leaving a vacant

in the political hemisphere nearly as little noticed as that occasioned by the extinction of one private among the starry host! But it is not to communicate or to speculate on the probable of this, that I have taken up my pen to write to the Tranquilly floating in the serener region of Art and Literature, high above the storms of political passion and the shocks of material changes, the Athenaum may turn from the spectacle of perishing dynasties to busy itself with the imperishable.

Of all the consequences of the progress of mankind in modern ages, the most important perhaps is the certainty that civilization in its highest sense is m longer dependent on the fortunes, the caprices, the tastes, or the will of the potentates of the earth, but is at once the product and the inalienable property of the people,that it no longer has to descend on mankind in beneficent showers from above, but well up from a myriad living springs scattered over the whole wide extent of society ._ So, I am going to tall you nothing of our moves in the world of politics,but of the new statues recently erected under the porticoes of the building called the "Uffizii."

Giorgio Vasari, whose reputation northward of the Alps rests more on his historical than on his architectural and pictorial labours, built the edifice in question, for Cosmo the First, between 1560 and 1574. As the name by which it is still ordinarly known imports, it was intended for the "offices" of the various magistracies of Florence. The tribumals the mint, the Magliabecchian library, &c. still occupy the lower parts of the immense building. But the which has rendered the "Uffizii" almost as well known throughout Europe as in Florence is the may nificent and well-nigh unrivalled collection of works of Art of every kind which is contained in the upper story of the building. This upper story when Vant built the "Uffizii" was an open "loggia," or reoled and colonnaded terrace, after the fashion of which so many examples still remain on the summits of older Florentine palaces. The intercolumniation were afterwards filled with huge windows, and in

* "Modified to suit the extension of the frontage above wards made by the committee, given as that which might have been submitted (in lieu of that actually sent in it has second compessition; had the instruction appropriate in the second compessition; had the instruction appropriate in the second compessition; had the instruction appropriate in the second compessition and the second compessition and the second compession and the the second competition, had the instruction precribed that case not been adhered to, or had they been resided in the instance of each competitor."—There is so much obscurity in the wording of this paragraph that we are scarcely surprised at its having been omitted from the other competition. "a large life tant chambe house should ies!"

so hung the 2 and 1193 se, &c. of the Sketch of the md Navy Chi arded, by M. er._Lest w ere that then me clubhour have called ote from Mr. he paragraph ressed in the l we shall as

btained in the No. 1078, by the class it, appears to a Design for t the Culvers see enough inspection_ Suston Station ole a pleasing rangement of not a little to

well comole

Florence. ne out like ing a vacuu rly as little ction of one it is not to robable ime write to the erener region orms of polichanges, the of perishing able. of mankind rhaps is the

sense is no caprices, the e earth, but ble property descend on ve, but wells ed over the going to tall f politics_ under the

zii." ward of the n his archie edifice in 1560 and ll ordinarile " offices" d e tribunals still occupy But that ost as well

is the mar on of work the upper hen Va " or roofed of which so mits of the _and the ontage aller which might

y sont in) is prescribed in een rescinded is so much that we are

e entirely inclosed at a later period when it determined by the magnificent collectors of th with which they were endowing their country क्रम्मिक स्टू वहर.

The building is not altogether unworthy of its materia, and of its reputation; although the distrintion of its parts is such as to prevent any good is being obtained of the principal façade. This three sides of a parallelogram so narrow in portion to its length as to merit the appellation alane; only prevented from being a cul-de-sac by as open archway for foot passengers which makes the "Uffizii" a thoroughfare leading from the Piazza di Granduca to the quay along the Arno, __the archmy in question being at the end nearest the river. pari, in the account which he has left of his own maks, writes thus :___

"It is not long since, about the same period (1560-1574) I completed, from a beginning which I had prenounly made, the 'Loggia' and immense fabric of the Offices for the magistrates, which turns towards the It is the most difficult and boldest piece of rehitecture I have ever undertaken, from being familed on the edge of the river, and as it were nized up in the air.* But this was necessary as sell for other causes as to annex to the building, as has been done, the vast corridor which, crossing the man, leads from the Ducal Palace to the Pitti make and garden. This corridor was, by my design under my superintendence, completed in five onths, although it is a work which might well be mght to have occupied five years."

All round the façade, inclosing on three sides the vallelogram which has been described, the archiect constructed a series of niches, some twenty in umber, destined to receive the statues of Tuscany's eatest men. The appropriation of these required ambtless some consideration. Things of even the milest moment are never done in a hurry here,and Tuscany has paused on her decision in this natter nearly three hundred years. At least, it is ay a few years since the work of filling up these nice then been actively proceeded with, and only two or three vacancies now remain to be filled. Of the eighteen statues which have been thus erected, mme are good and some bad as works of Art; but it will be seen from the enumeration of them which I m about to give you that an enlightened spirit of "hero-worship" has presided over the selection of mmes to be thus honoured,—that the number of the tachers and civilizers of mankind bears the proportion which it ought to do to that of their destroyers, and that here at least a people is learning to accord the name of hero and the meed of heroism to those who use other instruments of achieving glory than the sword.

The merit of these statues ranges from very good indeed to very bad indeed; and the prices under-stood to have been paid to the artists varied from 600 to 1,000 crowns (from about 1301, to 2151.) It may be mentioned as an excuse for the less successful artists_if indeed it should be so consideredwell as throwing a degree of blame on the authorities who had the giving of the orders, that in nearly every mance the merit and the price have risen together. It is remarkable, also, that the best statues are decidedly those of the brothers of the chisel; so that it might seem as if their disciples of the nineteenth mtury had shown partiality to the great masters of

The statue of Niccolò Pisano, by Fedi, is one of the best, perhaps the best, of the series. The great Fran, whose principal works must still be sought in his mative city, is represented in the act of conumplating with surprised and enlightened admiration, armingly expressed in face and attitude, the sculptires on an antique sarcophagus. It is recorded, that the study of such a remnant of classic art camed Niccolò to modify considerably and improve in early style. The costume of the great sculptor's day has been carefully studied by Fedi in the frescoes of the Campo Santo at Pisa, and accurately reproduced in this very interesting work.

The Florentine sculptor Donatello has been admirably represented by Torrini. He has shown the master with chisel in hand, in act to strike,—and the whole figure is full of life and motion. The light drapery which falls from the shoulders is most skilfully managed so as to hang both naturally and simply without appearing at all to interfere with the action and motion of the figure.

Giotto, by Duprè, is also a charming statue. This young artist, as the reader may remember, rose a year or two ago into sudden reputation from his prostrate statue of Abel-a work undoubtedly worthy of ranking in the first class of modern sculpture. A great deal of professional jealousy was excited at the time by the admiration lavished on the then unknown artist; and a vast quantity of nonsense talked by rivals with more illiberality than science, who wished to detract from the merit of the work by maintaining that the various parts of the figure were cast from a dead body. A Cain which followed, was decidedly far from equal to the Abel, though not without merit. The statue of Giotto, though not affording scope for so high an order of excellence as those just mentioned, is an admirable work. The figure has been criticized as rather heavy. But perhaps the herdsman-artist whose first boyish studies were rude outlines of the figures of the animals which it was his business to watch, scrawled with chalk as he lay on the hill side,—the untaught result of irrepressible inborn impulse,—perhaps such an one is fitly conceived and represented with the stalwart sturdiness of a peasant's form. The dress is that of the day, with a hood covering the head, which is bent in an attitude of quiet thoughtfulness. A buckled strap is round the loins, in which the thumb of one hand is thrust. The pose is not a graceful one; but it is admirably full of character and highly original.

The architect and sculptor Andrea Orgagna is also an excellent statue. He is represented, compasses in hand, in a meditative attitude.

Benvenuto Cellini, by Cambi, is in bad taste, fantastic, affected, wholly without dignity. Possibly, the artist might defend his work by asserting, not without truth, that so his statue best expresses the character of him whom it represents.

Guido Aretino, the musician, by Nencini, is very rdinary, heavy and meaningless.

Of Leonardo da Vinci, by Pampaloni, the same may he said.

Pier Capponi-who is represented in the act of tearing the celebrated proposition of surrender made by Charles the Seventh, outside the gates of Florence, to which the patriot citizen replied that the besieger's trumpets should be responded to by the city's bells is a poor work, mean and unmeaning.

Michael Angelo is better, though by no means equal to those mentioned above.

Dante, by Demi, is bad, poor and weak. The great Florentine has been unfortunate in his marble immortality. The sitting statue in the cenotaph in Santa Croce is execrable—worse than this by Demi. Petrarch, by Leoni, is also bad; little more than

bundle of ill-wrought drapery. Boccaccio is but little better,-lumpy and meaning-

Farinata degli Uberti, the one Italian who preferred his country to his party—and Ferruccio, the stern republican—are both stiff figures in armour, with little of either character of dignity. The latter figure is not improved by a huge bonnet rouge with which the republicans of modern Florence have seen fit to decorate it.

Macchiavelli is bad, and looks only half-finished. He is represented in his long secretary's gown, with his Jesuit-looking face reposing in pensive guise upon his hand. The conception is not altogether upon his hand. The conception is not bad, but the execution is very imperfect.

Amerigo Vespucci, by Grazzini, and Guicciardini, by Cartei, stand next one another; and are of mutual assistance, inasmuch as each makes it difficult to say of the other that it is the worst in the whole collec-

I will conclude my letter by giving you a curious passage anent these same "Uffizii,"—which I met with the other day in the rarely read and well-nigh forgotten historian Filippo Pigafetta.

Here, says he, "is the Distillery, as it is called, in chambers where the most skilled masters of the art are continually distilling waters of virtue from scented flowers and herbs, and drawing oils from drugs and spices, extracting from them their quintessence and composing unguents and restorative confections, and liquors against malignant fevers and against pestilence and poisons. Here they make medicaments and powders of excellent power, and 'tostane' (?), for the Grand Duke to carry with him for himself and for his court when he travels or goes hunting. He gives them also to prelates, ambassadors and nobles; and most charitably to all when prompt remedies are required. So that in truth as well as in name he shows himself a ' Medico' generous to those in need, and kind, as seen from many an evident cure of the infirm, who find immediate benefit from his treat-

Most of the Medici dabbled in this kind of trash, and some of them expended immense sums in the fabrication of certain compounds for which the distillery of the "Uffizii" was especially famous. Their oil against poisons was celebrated all over Europe. A box of these medicaments always formed part of the presents made to foreign courts and distinguished the presents made to foreign courts and distinguished visitors. Among their most valued and most jealously guarded secrets were the "Unto da fuoco del Siciliano"—the "Oro potabile del Pugliesi"—the "Polvere sonnifere di Gio. Nardi"—the "Acqua per levar le margine del vojuolo del Duca di Mantora," &c. But I fear you will have already exclaimed "Ohe! jam and will, therefore, conclude by requesting the reader to pass in thought from the gloomy chambers where all this trumpery was so seriously concocted some two centuries since to the sunlight of the neighbouring piazza, where the Florentines of 1849 set up their tree of liberty with its red cap on the summit. We have travelled a long way in those three or four steps:-may we hope that the tree of liberty may prove a somewhat more valuable remedy for the ills which it is expected to cure than the fondly trusted potions of the old "Fonderia"?

FINE-ART GOSSIP .- We know not how the Council of the Royal Academy of Art are likely to feel under the new view of the perils and responsibilities of their office; but we think the "life and limb" of a member of that body has, considering the nature of the duties which devolve on it, been appraised too low by Ser-jeant Adams. Looking to the host of disappointed hopes and wounded feelings which the adjudications administered in their name must annually create, we confess that for ourselves, if any of these may be expressed on the head of a Councilman in the very emphatic and dangerous language of the bludgeon, we should decline serving the office. We think Mr. Knight is likely to consider that he is held too cheap in a court of law not to make his duties in the Academy too dear. We can somewhat understand, while we abhor, the passionate logic of Mr. Evans,whose brutal attack on the Secretary of the Royal Academy in self-assertion of his own merits as an artist against their unfavourable decision we reported a week or two ago; but the cool judicial reasoning of Mr. Serieant Adams baffles us. Even under the plea of circonstances attenuantes accompanying or following the offence, we should think a fine of a few pounds an inadequate penalty for a crime which ran the risk of being manslaughter; but Serjeant Adams, after expressing his opinion that the offence was aggravated by the defendant's line of defence, estimated the sum total at 251. The defendant's tion in life" was the reason assigned by the learned Judge for the penal apportionment in question :judges who are not learned in the law sense of the word will probably be of opinion that this is not a reason to be given from the bench at all,—or if it be, that in this case it must have enhanced the penalty. Taking, then, the addition made for the offensive defence, and the multiplication of that by the argument of the defendant's "position in life," we feel that the original price of a bludgeon assault is, as we have said, alarmingly small, and that the Academy has failed to find protection in a court of law. Of course, we need not say that the penalty was paid. and Mr. Richard Evans walked away.

We understand the Committee on the School of Design have concluded their inquiry so far as the

^{*}The foundations had to be raised very considerably

shore the bank of the Arno, as the building would other-tic market the control of the control of the control of the other the control of the control of the control of the other the tops of the little jewellers' shops which line in the control of the control of the control of the control of the last beau seen on Old London Bridge.

Nº 112

n Thurs

part of Z

direct cha

rather " a

On Tue

starved a

combine t

mide of

Fine-Ear

but on the

fewest pos

lete that

being her

of her or Giorno

and recor

Serbami

Semirami

part, as o

artist; bu

been in a

were we

without

Parodi's

accents

artist w

Macread

feeling fo

smile wh

between

In fact.

dismiss.

words in

of Wor

"flat P

Mdlle.

praises

tuition

this fac

exhibiti

hvoure

impress

agility

sessing.

passed

except

were a

bad, t

band (

from t

and fa

souch:

Madai

were

come

taken

which

conse

egain.

elegan

pect 1

light'

Ro

borro

able

_80/

amor

tinct

Las

its h

from

ism

plisl

slac

train

taking of evidence is concerned : and that their next meeting will be for the consideration of the report,

The ten days' sale of the first portion of the stock of prints belonging to the Messrs. Smith, of Lislestreet, printsellers, who have retired from business— brought 2,4751. 9s. Some of the lots sold extremely well. A fine impression in the first state before the arms of the Holy Family, by Edelinck, after Raffaelle, sold for 121. 5s.; the Countess of Exeter, by Faithorne, after Vandyck, brought 51. 15s.; Marquis of Worcester, one of the scarcest of Faithorne's works, went for 19th; the rare Hollar of Esther before Ahasuerus, after Paul Veronese, realized 71. 10s.; the still rarer Hollar, the Countess of Arundel, after Vorsterman—and the rarest of Hollar's works, the Sir Thomas Chaloner, after Holbein, each brought 101. 5s.; the Massacre of the Innocents, by Marc Antonio, after Raffaelle_the second plate-a fine impression, and extremely rare, was sold for 171. 15s.; the engravings by Marc Antonio brought 161. 10s., and 181. each. The collection of the works of Andrea Meldolla made by Mr. Ford, the Author of 'The Hand-book for Spain, for higher sums than connoisseurs imagined they would bring.

The very interesting collection of Italian and other pictures made by Mr. W. Coningham is announced for sale by Messrs. Christie & Manson on the 9th of next month. Among them will be found several specimens of such early painters of the Venetian School as Carlo Crivelli, Marco Basaiti, Cima di Conegliano, Giovanni Bellini, Bonvicino, Giorgione, Bonifazio, Titian, Paolo Veronese, and Bassano. There are examples by Filippo and Filippino Lippi, Pollaguolo, Albertinelli, Luca Signorelli, Granacci, Gerino di Pistoja, Mantegna, and Fra Bartolomeo. There is also a Raffaelle from the collection of Prince Gaand a Sebastian del Piombo once belonging to Sir Thomas Baring. The cartoon for the picture attributed to Raffaelle which belongs to Mr. Rogers is also among the lots.

Philo-Jersey-whose letter is alluded to elsewhere informs us that the "Le Capelain Gallery" will eventually be purchased for the island. It at present contains between one and two hundred of Le Capelain's best water-colour works: many of them, our correspondent says, very fine, and most so to those best imbued with "the spirit of the hues" of Jersey atmosphere and scenery.

War and insurrection are inevitably iconoclasts; and much injury it is to be feared has been done to the cause of Art in the many European capitals where they have shown their heads. Meanwhile. Lord Brougham has obtained from M. Manzoni, who is now in London, an assurance that no works of Art have been removed from their places in Rome either by himself or by any parties whatever.

In Paris, the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Archbishop has been re-com-mitted to competition—the first attempt having failed to produce an acceptable design. gramme issued by the Directory of the Fine Arts prescribes to the candidates the model of a statue on a pedestal decorated with bas-reliefs, and having the two inscriptions_

Le bon pasteur donne sa vie pour ses brébis. Puisse mon sang être le dernier versé!

The statue is not to be less than 2 mètres 20 centimes high, and the total height of the monument is not to exceed 4 mètres 50 centimes.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

GRAND MORNING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY NEXT,

May 30. The Programme will embrace the principal features of
the following Operas:— Semiramide, 'Lucrezia Borzia,' 'Il Barbiere,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'Don Pasquale,'
'Masaniello,' 'Les Huguenote, &c.—with Madame Grisi and MaCorbari and Madame Meafarren, Mdle, de Meric and Mdlie
Angri, Signor Mario, Signor Salvia, Mr. Siros Reeves,
Signor Tambuurini and Signor Ronconi, Signor Taliafico, Signor
Polonini, M. Massol and Signor Maruni. M. Dreyscheck will play
a Fantasia on the Pinnoforte. Signor Bottesini a Solo on the
Contra-Basso. The Hungarian Vocalists will sing two of their
favourite Morceaux. The Orderist will perform Bestdoren's
Hendelssohn's Overture to 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' The
elebrated Prayer (without Accompaniment) from the Market
Scene in 'Masaniello' by the full Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Costa.
Prices of Admission:— Boxes, 43.48; ditto, 52.3, ditto, 22.4;
ditto, 11.18.64; overhester Stalls, 152; Amphitheatre ditto, 52,
Pti. 52, *Amphitheatre, 25.66. Commence at laif past).—Tickets,
Stalls, and Boxes to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SUCIETY. — The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the SIXTH CUNCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVES ING, May 28. Programme: —Sinfonia, No. 1, Beckhoven——Overture, 'Leonora', Beethoven—Sinfonia in a Minor, No. 3, Mendelssohn — Overture, 'The Alchemist', Spohr. Yocal Performers, Melle, Jetty de Terffe, and M. Wartel. Conductor, Mr. Costa, Single Tickets, I. 1a., Double Tickets, I. 1a., Triple Tickets, 2c. &c, to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 20, Regent Street.

MUSICAL UNION—ERNSP. HALLE DELOFFRE. HILL. M. PARTLE - OF THE STATE AND THE STATE OF THE STATE O

HERR SCHULHOFF will give a GRAND CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, at the Hanover Square Rooms, HERR SCHULHOFF will give a GRAND CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING, May 20. at the Haupers Rajuare Rooms, when he will perform the following pieces of his own composition: Allegro Brillant-Barcarolle-Chanson a Boire-Souvenir de la Vocal Performers: Mdlle, Nissen, the Misses Williams, Herr Stigelli, Herr Schönhoff, and Mr. George Barker. Instrumentalists: Flute Signor Briccialdi; Violin, Herr Ahna; Pianoforte, Herr Schulhoff. Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Schulhoff. Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulte. To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commence at half-past & Grand Conductor, Herr Kulter, To commenc clock precisely. Tickets Messra. R. Cocks & Co. llers, and at the Rooms.

MADAME and HERR GOFFRIE'S ANNUAL CONCERT fill take place at WILLIS'S ROUMS, on WEDNESDAY EYENNG, May 30, at 8 o'clock.—Vocalists: Miss Bassano, Miss lessent, Miss Wallace; the Misses Pyne, Mdile, Graumann, Mr.
Bodda and Herr Schünleff. Instrumentalists: Madame Goffrie, lerr Ernst the celebrated vocalist, Herr Hausmann, Mr. Hill, If, Jarrett, and Herr Goffrie, Conductors, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Wallace. Tickets 10s. 6d., Reserved Scats 15s. each, to be had of lerr Goffrie, 5o, Stanhope Street, Mornington Crescent, and at the vincipal Music Warehouses.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANGVER SQUARE — Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The QUEEN, His to, at Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess and Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess and Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duck and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.—MISS MESSENT respectfully unnounces that her GRAND MORNING CONCERT Will take alace at the above Rooms, THE KSDAY, May 31st, 1849. To commence at Half-past Two c'oleck precisely. Our which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent Artistes.—Yocal, Mills, Curriette Nissen, Mills, Her Mills, Mills, Westerland, Her Mills, Her Mills, Her Mills, Her Mills, Her Mills, Mil

Mr. RICHARD BLAGROVE begs to announce his first CON-CERTINA CONCERT which will take pince at the CONCERT ROOMS, 71, Mortimer Street, on the morning of TRURSDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by the Misses Williams, Signor Guillo Regondi (who will perform a Solo), Messir, 6, and J. Case. &c., will play in the concerted pieces, and Mr. Henry Blagrove, a Solo on the Violin. Tickets, 8s. 6d., Reserved Seats, 5s., to be had at the above Rooms, 20, Conduit Street, Regent Street.

HERR ERNST will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, with fall Orchestra, on MONDAY, June 4, at the Hanover Square Rooms, and in the course of the evening will perform on the Violin the following pieces composed by him:—Grand Allegro Pathétique—Airs Hongrois Variés—Rondo Pappageno performed for the first time in Englandi—and his Fantaiste sur Il Pirota. Principal Vocalitist: Mdile. Jetty Treffa. Miss Dolby, and Herr Pischek, didet; Leader, Mr. Willy, Tickets, 10a. 50f. cach, may be obtained at the principal Musiscellers; Reserved Seate, One Guinea, to be had only of Messrs. Cramer & Co., and Messrs. C. & R. Ollivier.

M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—Under the imme-iate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, His loyal Highness Prince ALBERT, and all the Royal Family.— BENEDICT begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORAING M. BENEDICT begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNIN CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, June 23, in the Gre Concert Room of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, upon the san scale of grand-ur as on former years.—Boxes, Stalls, and a limit humber of tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the principal Musicsellers and Libraries; and of M. Benedict, 2, Manchest square.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK .- Mr. W. S. Bennett always treats the world to a composer's concert. What that is we need not again define. On Monday he played his pianoforte Concerto in F minor, the middle movement of which is one of his happiest inspirations, So good is the whole work as to make us reproachful and resentful towards one burying "his talent in a napkin" as Mr. Bennett seems disposed to do. Knowing by heart the bead-roll of difficulties which could be quoted as standing betwixt the London professor and the exercise of creative power, -we are still remorseless enough to declare that, till they are despised for Art's sake by those like Mr. W. S. Bennett, who could in a reasonable degree despise them-however much we may hear about progress in classical music, we shall contribute little towards it. Further, we are convinced that a resolute determination to devote a certain portion of time to composition, if accompanied by only a moderate regard for English tastes and English wishes, would at no distant period repay the "determiner" in that form of profit perpetual reference to which is allowed too largely to decide the English musician's career. There was much good music performed at Mr. Bennett's Concert. The novelties of whom we have not heretofore spoken were Miss Andrews, a pupil of Sir George Smart and M. Wartel from Paris, who we believe has enjoyed much reputation in France for his singing of Schubert's songs. This we cannot as

"O rare Handel!" What stronger example to

stir composer's ambition could be cited than his On Monday last Exeter Hall was crowded just a if Exeter Hall had never been before crowded this season—when Mr. Hullah's Chorus sang the 'Acis and Galatea.' What is more, the music of the lovely serenata sounded larger, fresher essential more inventive—than the second act of Webers 'Oberon,' which followed. It was excellently given Herr Pischek's appearance as the Polyphemus was great attraction. The part is perhaps too low for his voice—or, to speak more precisely, he has force his voice falsetto-wards till it has become too high for the part. He was, moreover, naturally anxious about his English words—which, indeed, must be found singularly "dark" to understand and grotesquely difficult to enunciate by a foreigner; but 'O ruddier than the cherry' and its recitative were capitally given by him, as also was his part in the trio. Miss A. Williams was Galatea, - Mr. Sim Reeves, Acis: the latter singing his songs with great effect but so careless in the duett 'Happy we' a to merit rebuke. We have noticed of late an increasing indifference and hurry in Mr. Reeves's demeanour in the orchestra,-which should also be corrected, as more disturbing than happy in effect, Mr. Benson (Damon) is nem. con. the best English second tenor we recollect :- only not a first one because Nature has made his voice delicate rather than commanding; but his execution, style, and expression are sound and attractive, and he is warmly to be recommended to every classical concert-giver and those "having Oratorios." Between the parts were sung two clever choral songs by Miss Macirone the second of these, a quaint and muscular ditty, to the well-known burden-

I'm ragged and torne and true-

won one of the many encores of the evening. -We have still to speak in the highest praise of Miss Lucombe's delivery of 'Ocean, thou mighty monster,' from 'Oberon.' The scena is not a favourite with us, despite the manifold descriptive beauties which it contains: __there exists, perhaps, no piece of soprano display (Euryanthe's bravura in the third act of Weber's chevalresque opera excepted), more desperately trying to the singer: since the utmost energy is called for, while the least touch of mut would convert the last movement into a series of unlovely screams. The true line midway has never been better kept than by Miss Lucombe. Her delivery of the text was poetical and refined, and her complete mastery over herself no less than over her music was felt in her intonation, which was faultless in spite of every temptation to the contrary "laid out" by the vocal extravagance of the composition. -We are informed that 'Elijah' will be sung for the first time by Mr. Hullah's chorus on the 20th of June. The principal solo parts will be taken by Herr Pischek, Miss Lucombe, and possibly, we are glad to hear, by Mrs. Shaw.

The last of Miss and Mr. Day's three Matinees of well-selected classical music was held on Thursday. Herr Pischek was the vocal star, restored to his finest voice; the other singers were Miss Wallace, Miss Andrews, and Mr. Bodda.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. __Mdlle. Alboni has improved in skill and variety as a songstress since last year; but whether her resolution to emancipate herself from the limitations of her natural occupation will ultimately redound to her benefit or not may already be questioned. Loss of power in the lower tones, loss of certainty in the upper ones, rarely fail to attend the metamorphosis of a contralto into a soprano; while the former voice, even if as impressive and extensive as Mdlle. Angri's, never possesses that brightness — that mordant quality indispensable to her who is to dominate in the rich and powerful concerted music of modern Opera. Even in the case of Madame Malibran and her sister, this inevitable condition was and is but evaded by an adroitness of musical resource and an energy of dramatic genius of which the Garcias have the monopoly-being exceptions, not examples. Though every bar of Rosina's music in 'Il Barbiere' is deliciously sung by Mdlle. Alboni (inclusive of Betly's hearty Ty rolienne in the lesson-scene), the brilliancy of the opera is lost. Some notice of the new Kinttla in La Gazza Ladra' is of necessity postponed to the new cast of 'Les Huguenots.'—We perceive that MAY 26

ed than his?

wded just as

rus sang the

music of tha

-easentially

of Weberr

llently given,

ohemus was a

too low for

ne has forced

me too high

rally anxious

ed, must be nd and gro-

reigner; but

citative were

part in the

Mr. Sime

appy we' a

late an in-

Reeves's de-

ould also be

py in effect

est English

a first one

licate rather style, and he is warmly

oncert-giver

en the parts

s Macirone

lar ditty, to

ening. - We

ise of Miss

ighty mon-

a favourite

in the third

pted), more

the utmost ach of rant

series of un-

has never

Her deli.

ed, and her

an over her

as faultles

trary "laid

position.

ung for the

he 20th of

taken by bly, we are

Matinées of

Thursday.

s Wallace,

Alboni has

tress since

mancipate

efit or not

wer in the

nes, rarely

calto into a

impressive

sesses that

ispensable

l powerful

n the case

inevitable

roitness of

tic genius

oly_being

ry bar of

usly sung

earty Tycv of the

Ninetta in

ed to the

ceive that

on Thursday next Mdlle. Alboni is to essay the the world would gladly prolong—we know of no spell manded the important novelties of their own country, part of Zerlina in 'Don Giovanni.' This—as a more likely to work the miracle than the "Ah non we might hope to have our curiosity gratified with part of Zeroct challenge to Covent Garden_appears to us

direct challenge to Covent Garden—appears to us niher "a strong measure."

On Tuesday, 'Semiramide' was given in the most started and slovenly manner possible, in order to combine the Arsace of Mallie. Alboni with the Semiramide of Mallie. Parodi. "How flat this fell, let Fine-Ear tell!" There were encores, recalls, &c. &c.; but on the invitation of very languid applause in the ferest possible hands. The new prima donna's vocal execution was on the whole more genuine and complet than in 'Norma,'—her singing in 'Se la vita' heigh her best effort; but the steadily imperfect pitch heng her organ was most painfully to be felt in the 'Giorno d'orror,' where the voices moved in thirds, and reconciled us to the excision of the earlier duett Serbami ognor.'—Mdlle, Parodi's performance of Semiramide was no advance on that of Norma. The part, as offering fewer situations, demands a greater orist; but its capabilities seem to us not to have ben in any respect comprehended. Twice or thrice were we treated to an attitude à la Pasta prepared without any concealment,—and throughout, Mdlle. Parodi's recitatives were delivered in tones and accents as little natural as those of the provincial artist who would fain be Siddonian, or imitate Macready; but we failed to discern any original feeling for the stage,—and were puzzled by the serene smile which settled naturally on the face of the actress between spasm and spasm, solemnity and solemnity. In fact, we should be disposed at once and finally to dismiss the subject, with the well-remembered four words in which the Edinburgh Review made an end of Wordsworth's poetry-but for an objection to fat prophecy" and because we are told that Mdlle. Parodi, resolute to succeed in spite of the rises of false friends, has placed herself under the tuition of a strict and competent singing-master. In this fact there is more promise than in any of the exhibitions with which our public has hitherto been awoured by her. Signor Coletti's Assur was a fine and impressive performance; exhibiting, too, more vocal agility than we had credited Signor Coletti with possening. Nor must Signor Bartolini's Idreno be passed over, as evincing in addition to a pleasing roice considerable executive facility. __Thus, with one exception, the materials for an excellent performance were assembled : nevertheless, the ensemble was, throughout, of third-rate quality. The chorus was bad the orchestra worse: there was no military hand on the stage -- and the mise en scène showed piteous signs of age and decay, all the more rivetting from the length of time that the threadbare temples and faded palm-trees were displayed before any one vouchsafed to come out and "enchant the ear." If Madame Frezzolini and Madame Gazzaniga (who were promised for Her Majesty's Theatre) are to ome at all, they should come quickly, since the taken wing (for is not she winged?) The plight into which "the world of Dance" has fallen_inevitable consequence of false excitements, first for, and then egainst it—is told in the fact that in 'Electra,' an elegant and poetical ballet with pretty music, neither tableau nor pas got encore or bouquet, - and we suspect that its cardinal attraction has been "the lime light" in the very picturesque last scene.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN .__ To borrow a City phrase, "business" has looked up at the Royal Italian Opera since Mr. Beale has resumed its management. This has been done under considerable disadvantages; not the least of these being the -what shall we call it ? _ of Signor Ronconi,among first-class artists enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the most prodigal of promisers and the most disobliging of performers.—On Tuesday LaSonnambula was given, with Madame Persiani for its heroine __ it is said preparatorily to her retirement from the stage. She will leave behind her no vocalim comparable with her own in point of science, fanciful brilliancy, exquisite style, and expression. Were such a feat possible with Time, as it was said that a late despotic and nervous peeress could accom-plish with the Great Western Railway—namely, the alackening of its express speed when she was "in the thin" _ could "the old Sorcerer with scythe and glass" be charmed into creeping with some whose youth

giunge" of Persiani.

The last has been a week of legitimate success for Mr. Sims Reeves; who, besides his appearance on Tuesday as the Elvino to Madame Persiani's incomparable Amina, did good service to his theatre by singing the 'Rataplan' couplets in 'Gli Ugonotti' on Thursday. If grand opera had no other effect than that of encouraging such civilities, its naturalization would be truly valuable as training to our English musicians, who have been too sparingly alive to the grace of self-postponement for Music's sake. Having loudly expressed our vexation at certain mistakes made by our best tenor for popularity's sake, it behoves us no less emphatically to call attention to every better advised and better executed step on his part; desiring, as we do, nothing more than occasion to be proud of one from whom we expected so much at the outset. The success of Mr. Sims Reeves was complete; as, indeed, his singing of the part of Elvino deserved.

Who can avoid fancying that certain operas-like other ill-starred creatures-were born to be neglectfully treated, while others were predestined "to have the crown"? It appears, for the present, impossible the crown 'r it appears, for the picture, in part to make 'Guillaume Tell' popular in England. Neither is the 'Robert' of Meyerbeer graciously accepted here. On the other hand, 'Gli Ugonotti' has possessed itself of "the town": and well, in truth it may, when performed as it has been and is performed at Covent Garden. The execution of the work on Thursday was, as a whole, superb: the cast, with the exception of Signors Mario's and Marini's characters, being entirely new as regards the principal singers. The Queen is Madame Dorus-Gras, vice Madame Castellan-the Page Mdlle. Angri for Mdlle. Alboni-Madame Grisi is this year the Valentine_M. Massol the Nevers_M. Tagliafico the St. Bris. We may return to these novelties, -all of which were successful: content for the moment to record one complete triumph. Madame Grisi's singing and acting are nothing short of wonderful.

To carry away her public as she did on Thursday in a style of opera new to her, at the present stage of her career, and immediately succeeding in the part to one of the subtlest and most impassioned tragic actresses whom the world has ever seen, argues a power for which even we were unprepared, highly as we have always rated her. When the history of musical drama shall come to be written, the duration of Madame Grisi's gifts-the versatility of her talent, her beauty of voice and person, and her impulsive dramatic energy will figure far more importantly than persons who judge an artist by a solitary part or by the sensation gained for a season would readily admit. 'Gli Ugonotti' bids fair to become more attractive than it was in 1848, because it is this year better understood.

DRURY LANE. - The German Opera is oddly managed this year; the corps and its performances seeming to be collected and manageuvred fortuitously rather than with any reference to the production of effect by gaining a character. Singers "come out" and go in on some unaccountable principle of variety, totally at variance with the wise tactics of Mr. Mitchell as shown in his management of the French Opera. Herr Formés, who is described as the best living German basso, is still behind the curtain: so is Madame Palm-Spatzer. The former, however, is advertised to sing on Monday in 'Die Zauberflöte.' Herr Pischek has not appeared since his début in the maudlin 'Nachtlager' of Kreutzer; 'Fidelio' was played on an Italian night,-that is against two popular operas—and with a cast anything rather than Herculean. Mdlle, Walder and Mdlle. Babnigg were the two ladies. On Monday, on the contrary, when a good work might have drawn a large audience, patience was assailed by Flotow's incomparably feeble 'Stradella.' Year by year, are we more and more amazed at the small number of persons employed in musical administration who know their business. It would seem true, however strange, that the German singers are only partially available in the small repertory of established German operas which the English desire to hear. Why else have we not had the 'Euryanthe'? _a work which if well given is certain to attract its dozen full houses. Or it our guests com-

we might hope to have our curiosity gratified with regard to one of the three operas by Herr Wagner. With regard to his last—the 'Tannhauser'—we perceive that M. Liszt has addressed an elaborate and pleasantly-written feuilleton of analysis and panegyric to the Journal des Débats: and though this be open to "translation," it is still, as we have said, naturally provocative of English curiosity.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP .- M. Boisselot's opera 'Ne touchez pas à la Reine' was played on Monday last at the St. James's Theatre with complete success. The unmusical few who read the Athenæum will not be sorry for the postponement of our notice thereof, rendered inevitable by the pressure of "events."—The same reason must limit to a simple announcement our notice of the 'Creation,' as performed last night by the Sacred Harmonic

We hear that London is likely to gain by Stuttgart's loss,-caused, it may be feared, by the unsettled state of affairs in Germany. Herr Molique, we are told, meditates remaining permanently in England. Whether as a solo performer, a player of chamber-music, a composer, or a master for composition, we can hardly fail largely to profit by the residence of a professor of such very high quality.

When the half-dozen concerts about to be given that enterprising man" M. Jullien at Exeter Hall were last week announced, we had small idea of the magnitude of the "enterpriser's" intentions; which, though put forth with more of "the drum and trumpet" than we can approve, and not clear of features ad captandum, have still their magnificent side and their points by which the Artist no less than the Amateur will be seized and interested. The orchestra is to consist of four hundred performers. The best solo violinists in London, headed by Herr Ernst, and the best pianists, including Herr Hallé and others, are to appear; to say nothing of M. Vivier, &c. &c. There are to be an English chorus and the German chorus; also the Hungarian dozen of singers. The list of principal vocalists, too, is correspondingly ample and varied. Great works are advertised as about to be performed: the Symphonies of Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, the 'Desert' of M. Félicien David, also the music from Meyerbeer's 'Camp de Silésie.' We have heard, too, of commissions given to resident It seems hardly composers for new compositions, possible in the present over-crowded state of "the season" that this machinery can work as smoothly as might be wished; since the quantity and quality of music promised and the affluence of artists engaged for these six concerts would in olden times have sufficed for an entire spring, - and we are rapidly approaching that refinement of taste to which a little music well performed is more acceptable than "a dose" ill administered. As another quietus to the foolish and aimless benefit concert with a pianoforte accompaniment, this new essay merits support,—and insomuch only as it is patchy, miscellaneous, and comprehensive of inferior music, it should be discouraged. Make what we will of the fact, the old concert monarchy is in a fair way of being revolutionized; and all "High Transparencies," whether gentle or simple, ancient or modern, Philharmonic Directors or Benefit-Mongers, must prepare to see their empire taken away from them if, in place of the wisdom of the times, they content themselves with merely the wisdom of their ancestors. But there is enough in M. Jullien's programme to quicken speculation in more ways than one. It is impossible, for instance, not to perceive that if this fashion of orchestral concerts spreads, the Hanover Square Rooms run some danger of being deserted; yet it is no less probable that after awhile the countless discomforts of Exeter Hall will make themselves felt as intolerable. Why, therefore, will not some enterprising person in good time make provision of a good music-room by way of mezzo termine, building, for instance, upon the vacant ground in Leicester

The Gazette Musicale records a recent transaction in its way as droll as most of the whimsicalities which gladden this weary world. "The inhabitants of Dordrecht" (to paraphrase from the French) "have written to the authors of 'Le Prophète, a letter of thanks for their having given a part (un rôle) to their

XIIM

town in the above noble work, &c. &c., and thus reminded Europe of its existence by a sort of poetical and musical illustration!" Dutch gratitude, then, would seem to be as sensitive as Dutch courage is spiritual.—Meanwhile, the Théâtre Vaudeville of Paris would hardly be in its vocation if the new Opera and its subject were not "improved" by a sharp pièce This is called, 'L' Ane à Baptiste;' and the affiche impudently announces that "a parody of this work is played at the Théâtre de la Nation, (the Grand Opéra.)—Mdlle. Caroline Prévost has appeared with success at the Opéra Comique. Mdlle. Lavoye is about to leave that theatre,—being "swept out," so we fancy, by the rival roulades of Madame Ugalde-Baucé.

French theatres have sustained a heavy loss, in the death of Madame Dorval. This lady was among the "unattached" in the dramatic world rather than a settled star, and some twenty years ago, when Romanticism began to stir in the plays of Victor Hugo, De Vigny, and others who frightened from their propriety the classical public of the Thédtre Français, she was a favourite tragic heroine. One of the most famous among the parts which she "created" was the Kitty Bell of M. de Vigny's 'Chatterton.' She was also more recently—unless our memory play us false_the original Lucrèce in M. Ponsard's over-praised tragedy. In our judgment, however, touching and impassioned as she was, Madame Dorval was not clear of a certain coarseness of style ; and this was felt all the more from her being again and again placed in comparison—not to say antagonism—with that most refined of actresses, Mdlle. Mars. After the sad and simple announcement of the sudden decease of an artist whose return to the classical theatre of Paris was in negotiation, a piece of tinsel sentiment will sound like a bar of dance-music after the toll of a passing bell; but the manner in which M. Dumas communicated the sad news to M. Janin is too genuine a piece of Dumas-ware to be passed over. "Decidedly," says the magniloquent Marquis de la Pailletterie, "Art is a great thing,—for Heaven treats it at this moment as it treateth all other greatness." .Mdlle. Maillet, a young French actress of promise, is, also, dead.

M. Franconi, like our own Ducrow, raised "equita-tion" almost to the level of Art; and thus his recent decease claims announcement. He is another "celebrity" (after its kind) gone from the world of amusement in Paris.

Foreign journals announce the recent decease of Herr Otto Nicolai. He is lamented as a composer of worthy sacred music, — while his 'Templario,' founded on the story of 'Ivanhoe,' has kept a certain hold upon the German public frequenting the Italian opera-houses at Vienna and Berlin. The work, so far as we know it, justified some hope that its writer might produce something better for the musical theatres of Europe, Herr Nicolai had not reached his fortieth year. He was Kapellmeister at

Two new five-act plays are immediately forthcoming. One by Mr. Henry Spicer, entitled 'The Witch Wife,' on Monday next;—the other entitled 'Strathmore,' by Mr. Westland Marston, in the course of a fortnight. The former will be produced at the Marylebone Theatre; the latter-which is in rehearsal_at the Haymarket.

The New York papers report the death of the American actor Cooper,-who had been for many years in retirement from his professional labours. In early life Mr. Cooper was a pupil of the philosophical novelist. Godwin.

MISCELLANEA

The Marquise de Soyecourt .- The extinction of an existence which belonged to a former generation has created some little commotion in the religious world. The Marquise de Soyecourt, superior and foundress of the Carmelites, expired in the arms of the sisterhood on Monday last. Allied to all the noble houses in the kingdom, celebrated in her youth for her great beauty, possessed of immense wealth and influence. she sacrificed while yet in the prime of existence every advantage which the world can afford in order to devote herself to a religious life. She expended the greater part of her fortune in the purchase of the ancient Convent of the Carmes,—so celebrated for the horrible massacre which took place when the

Septembriseurs broke into the prisons at Paris. She succeeded only two years ago in accomplishing the great object for which she had lived,-that of founding a retreat for the aged and infirm members of the priesthood; at the head of which is placed the Abbé Poyet, the single individual who escaped that frightful butchery in the little chapel of the convent. He is still hale and hearty, labouring under no other infirmity than the lameness occasioned by the breaking of both his ancle joints when he leaped over the wall unobserved while slaughter was going on around him. It is like a dream of the past to behold him sometimes kneeling in prayer before the very altar which was used as the block whereon were beheaded his fellow-prisoners. The dark crimson stains of blood are still visible over the stone flooring, and ascend in dismal splashes almost to the very roof. By a singular obstinacy, which can be accounted for only by some secret souvenir unknown to all save herself, Madame de Soyecourt would never consent to either the cleansing of the walls or the concealment of the flooring; but, as if she experienced a gloomy pleasure in the contemplation of these mementos of violence and murder, has suffered them to remain until this hour in the very state wherein the events of that fatal 2nd of September had left them. Correspondent of the Atlas.

Hall of the Society of Antiquaries of

Hall of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh, May 21.

Scotland, Edinburgh, May 21.

Edinburgh in the Olden Time' [see ante, p. 295], you pointed out an error of mine in stating that "from Nell Gwynne's will it appears that her real name was Margaret Symcott."

Having neglected to note my references, I was unable at the time to recover quotable evidence, —though I had for my own private satisfaction information derived from one of Pretty Nells's own direct descendants. The following notes may Nelly's own direct descendants. The following notes may be curious to some; and will suffice to show that the error, if it be one, is of a much older date than my pages. Nell Gwynne in the codicil to her will recommends to the Duke of St. Alban's, her son by Charles IL, "That his Grace would please to lay out 20'd, yearly for the releasing of poor debtors out of prison every Xinas day," &c. Various reasons, such as the arrest of Nell's father, a poor gentleman, &c., have been assigned to account for this and other of her charitable acts towards poor debtors. Whatever be the true one, you will find in Manning and Bray's "History of Streey" under Vellu's own direct descendants. The following notes may been assigned to account for this and other of her charitable acts towards poor debtors. Whatever be the true one, you will find in Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' under the head of "Legacies and Donations to the Poor Debtors on the Common Side of the County Gaol, heretofore known as the White Lion Prison" (Vol. ili, Appendix, p. xvii, "Mrs. Margaret Symcott (or Elleanor Gwynn), sixty-five penny loaves every eight weeks, from the Chamberlain's office." A similar charity appears among the donations to the King's Bench Prison (bid. p. xxii), and which would appear to have been painted up among the list of donors so recently as 1802. But still more explicit, if possible, is the ecently as 1802. But still more explicit, if possible, is the recently as 1802. But still more explicit, if possible, is the following; —"Charitable Donations to the Prisoners in the Marshalsen. ** Mrs. Margaret Symcott (&c. King Charlea's Elleanor Gwynn) sixty-five penny loaves every eight weeks; paid by the Chamberlain" (Ibid. p. xxxi.) Perhaps some of the zealous antiquaries of Middlesex or Surrey can say whether any relic of Nell's charities still exist under either of the names to which she would appear to have laid claim, or which she seems to have had assigned to her.—I am. &c. DANIEL WILSON.

Caution to Artists .- Mr. A. F. West, a young artist, died on the 23rd; and after a post morten examina-tion, a jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the effects of carbonate of lead." It appeared that he was in the habit of drawing his brushes through his lips .- Builder.

Art for the Million.—The Minister of the Interior has submitted to the King, in Brussells, a proposition for his Government to undertake the publication of cheap prints for circulation among the humble classes. They are to comprise the historical events of the country, portraits of eminent persons, remarkable monuments and antiquities, as well as local views. A series will also be executed relative to the Natural Sciences, Rural Economy, the Arts and Sciences, the Marine and Commerce. religious pictures of the great masters of the Flemish school will furnish a contingent; and no subject will be admitted but those of instructive tendency or a moral purpose, and drawn with correctness of form, They are particularly intended for the use of schools.

and will bear inscriptions in the French and Flemish languages. By a decree of the King, dated Nov. 29, 1848, the Minister of the Interior is authorized to carry the proposal into execution. The prints will all be from wood engravings,—and are to be sold at two sous (one penny) each. The additional expenses that will be incurred are to be defrayed from the amount charged in the budget for the advancement of the Fine Arts .- Art-Journal.

Gem-Enamelling. - Having your journal from its com-nencement, I am no stranger to the courtesy extended by

you to inquiries or remarks on such subjects as you to deemed worthy of notice in the Attacasum, and it is encouraged by this to address you in reference to amoment in the number for April the 28th [ante, p. 440]. To encouraged by this to address you in reference to a seament in the number for April the 28th [cnite, p. 440]. The subject is, some specimens of gem-enamelling,—and ustatement that Messra- Jennens & Bettridge Possas I patent for the same.—I obtained a patent for gem-paining on glass in July, 1847,—which patent was conveyed to & T. Lane of Birmingham, last year; and I do not know shere is now existing any other patent for gem-paining. Owing to unfortunate circumstances, not under the country of the parties concerned, my invention has not yet less brought before the public. I may perhaps just state the large parties concerned, my invention has not yet less brought before the public. I may perhaps just state the large precious stones for setting, there are always opposite side or faces on the back of the gem, so that on whicherer sidences on the back of the gem, so that on whicherer sidences on their position of the parakle peculiar to gems. By raising with proper stances on thick polished glass I obtained this effect, and forming flowers, &c., in brilliant colouring, the appearance that the precious stones—I am, &c.

Boston, Lincolnshire, May 19.

ELHA TORE.

A Novel Exportation.—There is a story crosses

A Novel Exportation ... There is a story current that some short time since a whole army of "Lord Broughams," executed in lead and of colossal propos tions, disembarked in the United States, and were drawn up on a public quay in two lines, resembling an avenue of Egyptian statues. The Custom-hour officers were lost in wonder at the sight of so many giants turning up their noses at Brother Jonathan and inquired what the monster importation means "Statues of Lord Brougham," replied the skipper " one for every city in the Union; being the gift of his lordship's English admirers to the American Republic." Lead, as such, is subject to a heavy import duty, but "works of art" are admitted free What could the officers of Customs do? They did not swallow the skipper's story,-but they could not detain his statues; and in a short time Lord Broughan was in the melting-pot, and " cast into bullets for the Mexicans,"—Builder.
Invention for Stopping Steam-Engines.—A Bradford

correspondent of a morning paper says,-" Through the kindness of Messrs. Smith & Booth, manufact turers, Southgate, we have had an opportunity of witnessing on their premises the working of a simple piece of machinery by means of which a steam-engine of 30-horse power was stopped almost instantaneously. We were taken to one end of a spinning-room when the machinery of the whole mill was in full opention, with the steam-engine at full speed; when a was opened that admitted the atmospheric air, which instantly choked the condenser of the engine, shut off the throttle and water valves, and opened the blow valves. The instant this was done the fly-wheel only made one revolution and a quar-In the ordinary manner of stopping the engine the fly-wheel makes five revolutions before it can be brought to a stand. So complete is this simple piece of mechanism that although the whole machi throughout the mill is stopped so suddenly not a single thread is broken, but all remains ready for resuming work when the engine is again set in motion. This piece of machinery, which we may term a safety valve, may be placed in any room of the mill or on any part of the premises, or even off the premises and by the means of pipes it can be made to have the same effect as if within a yard of the engine itself; so that if an accident happens, such as an overlooker or other person being caught with one of the mill straps and drawn up to go round the shaft, by using this mode of stopping the engine, before he could by any possibility come in contact with the shaft the whole machinery would be brought to a stand-still and his life saved. This useful discovery is the invention of James Mills, of Horton, the engine tenter at the mill in which it is now in operation, and reflects the highest credit on his ingenuity as a hardworking mechanic. A patent has been sealed for it in the names of Mr. G. E. Donisthorpe and James Mills: Mr. Donisthorpe carrying the invention out more fully,—viz., to high-pressure engines, water-wheels, &c. The expense of fixing the machinery in connexion with the invention in manufactories will be about 10s, each horse power."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. L.—M.—J. P. A.—J. W. J.—Mac B.—No Humbug—C. S. O.—H. E. S.—S. H.—W. A—received

received.

J. S. M. is referred for the information he seeks to the Prospectus of the Company which appears in our adver-

tising columns this day.

Errata.—P. 521, col. 3, lines 44 and 54, for "Zauth" read Zanth.—P. 480, col. 2, lines 10 and 30, for "Lilly"

Nº 1126 NEW

The SO

The BE The W VILLIAM S MEM HANNING

ANNING Channing ints, Allat The Al HISTO m the Ad CHAR

Series of B permission, by JOI ITAL l MARIO The W TINCTIVE in Essay re POLI

sophy of the Works his Life an French, and and from which is ad the Transli The L The The 1

WHITE dence. Ed SER LEC PET

ENI First Se la 66. clo EN PO

SH The

TR

NEW AND RECENT WORKS PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CHAPMAN.

142, STRAND.

The SOUL: HER SORROWS and HER The SOULE: HERE SUKINUWS and HER ASPERTIONS. An Essay towards the Natural History of the Sol, at the basis of Theology. By Fig.Ncis William Sol, 2007, Company Fellow of Ballol College, Oxford. Post Syo.

CONTENTS:

I. Contents of the Infinite without us.
II. Sense of Sin.
III. Sense of personal Relation to God.
IV. Progress of the Spirit.
V. Hope concerning Future Life.
VI. Propects of Christianity.

Just published,
The NEMESIS of FAITH. By J. A.
BODDR. M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Post Svo.

The BEAUTIES of CHANNING. With an ang prefixed. By WILLIAM MOUNTFORD. 12mo. cloth, a fel

The WAY TOWARDS the BLESSED INE; or, the DOCTRINE of RELIGION. Translated by WILLIAM SMITH. Post 8vo. cloth, 62.

MEMON SMITH. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s.
DR. CHANNING'S MEMOIR.
MEMOIR OF WILLIAM ELLERY
CHANNING, D.D. With Extracts from his Correspondence and
Samseriols. Edited by his Nephew, WILLIAM HENRY
CHANNING; and embellished by two very superior Portraits of
Dr. Channing, engraved on Steel, from Paintings by eminent
cities, alliston and Gambardella. 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 14. 8s.

The ARTIST'S MARRIED LIFE, being that

The ARIISIS MARKINED LITE, being maller TOURER. For Devout Disciples of the Arts, Prush Maidens, as well as for the Profit and Instruction of all signedom, given to the light. Translated from the German of 00 POLD SCHEFER, by Mrs. R. J. STODART. 1 vol. fcap. cramental binding, 68.

HISTORY of the HEBREW MONARCHY, was the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity. na. doth, price 10s. 6d.

CHARACTERISTICS of MEN of GENIUS; ries of Biographical, Historical, and Critical Essays, selected, semission, chiefly from the North American Review; with Pre-by JOHN CHAPMAN. Two vols. post 8vo. cloth, 12s.

ITALY, PAST and PRESENT; or, General Tiers of its History, Religion, Politics, Literature, and Art. By Lariotti. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 11. 1s.

The WORSHIP of GENIUS; and the DIS-ISCTIFE CHARACTER or ESSENCE of CHRISTIANITY. a Essay relative to Modern Speculations and the present State (Opinion. By Professor C. ULLIMANN. Translated from the eman by LUCY SANFORD. The two Works in 1 vol. post 8vo. dol, as 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY and the PHILO-FILLIONOMY and the FILLIONOMY and the FILLIONOMY APPLY of GOVERNMENT. A Series of Essays, selected from Works of M. de SISMONDI. With an Historical Notice of Ide and Writings, by E. MIGNET. Translated from the ch, and illustrated by Extracts from an unpublished Memoir, from M. de Sismondi's Private Journals and Letters. To this added a List of his Works, and a Preliminary Essay by Tanalistor. Sw. cloth, 138.

The LIFE of JEAN PAUL FR. RICHTER. mpiled from various Sources. Together with his Autobiography.
ranslated from the German. 2 vols. paper cover, 7s.; cloth, 8s.

The PHILOSOPHICAL and ÆSTHETIC
LETTERS and ESSAYS of SCHILLEB. Translated, with an
introduction, by J. WEISS. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

The LIFE of the Rev. JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE. Written by Himself. With Portions of his Correspondence. Edited by JOHN HAMILTON THOM. 3 vols. post 8vo.

SERMONS of CONSOLATION. By J. W. P. GREENWOOD, D.D. 5a cloth.

LECTURES to YOUNG MEN. On the bliration of the Mind, the Formation of Character, and the neutet of Life. By GEORGE W. BURNAP. Royal Svo. 9d.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES of the OLD PAINTERS. By the Author of 'The Log Cabin.' 2s. 6d. paper over; 2a cloth.

PETER JONES; or, ONWARD BOUND. An abbliography. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s.

ENDEAVOURS after the CHRISTIAN LIFE, First Series. By JAMES MARTINEAU. 2nd Edition, 12mo act cloth.

ENDEAVOURS after the CHRISTIAN LIFE, cond Series. By JAMES MARTINEAU. 12mo, 7s. 6d. cloth. POEMS. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON-

SHAKSPERE'S DRAMATIC ART, and his RELATION to CALDERON and GOETHE. Translated from the German of Dr. HERMANN ULRICI. Svo. 12s. cloth.

The LIFE of JESUS, Critically Examined.
7 Dr. DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS. 3 vols. 8vo. 14. 16s.

TRANSLATIONS from the GERMAN of JAN PAUL, NOVALIS, GOETHE, UHLAND, BUCKERT, and from the French of MICRIEWICZ, an eminent Polish poet. By HENRY REEVE, Esq. and JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR. imm. eigenally bound in cloth, 22. 6d.

The DRAMAS of IPHIGENIA in TAURIS, as torough the Manager of Godfiller and the Maid Of Balkarn, of SCHILLER. Translated contiting some passes, with Introductory Remarks, by ANNA SWANWICK.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand,

Architectural and Antiquarian Dooks,

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY

GEORGE BELL, 186, Fleet-street.

Royal 4to, cloth, price St. 2s.

EXAMPLES of ANTIENT PULPITS
existing in ENGLAND. Selected and drawn from Sketches and
Measurements taken on the Spot, with Descriptive Letter-press.
By FRANCIST. DOLLMAN, Architect.
This work contains 30 Quarto Plates, three of which are highly
finished in colours, restored accurately from the extiting indications. The Polpits delineated are St. Westburga, Chester; SS.
Weudon; St. Mary and All Saints, Fotheringay; All Saints,
North Cerney; Holy Trinity, Nailsea; St. Peter, Winchcombe;
St. John Baptist, Circucater: st. Mary, Totus; St. Mary,
Frampton; Holy Trinity, Old Aston; St. Henedict, Glastonbury;
St. Addrew, Wherehampton; St. Andrew, Cheddar Coloured; St.
Arter, Wherehampton; St. Andrew, Cheddar Coloured; St.
Sutton (coloured); St. Saviour, Dartmouth (coloured; All Saints,
Sudbury; All Saints, Hawstead; St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester;
St. Mary, North Petherton.

Royal 4to, cloth, Vol. I. price 31, 13s, 6d.
GOTHIC ORNAMENTS: being a Series of

GOTHIC ORNAMENTS: being a Series of Examples of Enriehed Details and Accessories of the Architecture of Great Britain. Drawn from existing Authors. By JAMES K. COLLING, Architest.

The particular object of this work is "to exhibit such a number of examples of foliage and other ornamental details of the different styles as clearly to elucidate the characteristic features peculiar to each period; and drawn sufficiently large in scale to be practically used in facilitating the labour of the architect and artist. The highly finished in colours. The second volume, which will complete the work, is now in progress, and will be finished during 1850.

Publishing in Monthly Parts, imperial 4to, price 3a; tinto RELIQUES of ANCIENT ENGLISH

RELIGORS OF TWO Drawings by JOHN JOHNSTON, Architect, F.S.A. Lithographed by ALFRED NEWSAM.
Architect, F.S.A. Lithographed by ALFRED NEWSAM.
Sissatical, Collegiate, and Domestic Architecture. It will be completed in twenty monthly parts, at 3s. plain, 4s tinted. Section L containing five parts (price 18s. plain, 21s. tinted), is now ready.

In royal 4to. uniform with the 'Analysis of Gothick Architecture,'

THE OPEN TIMBER ROOFS of the MIDDLE AGES. Illustrated by Perspective and Working Drawings of some of the best varieties of Church Roofs, with Descriptive Letter-press. By R. and J. A. BRANDON, Architects.

AN ANALYSIS of GOTHICK ARCHITECTURE. Hustrated by a Series of upwards of 700 Examples of Doorways, Windows, &c., accompanied with Remarks on the several Details of mit Ecolesiastical Edifice. By K. and J. A. BRANDON, Architects.

In a large 8vo, volume, containing 160 Plates, price 2f. 2g. PARISH CHURCHES: being Perspective Views of English Ecclesiastical Structures; accompanied by Plans drawn to a Uniform Scale, and Letter-press Descriptions. By R. and J. A. BkANDON, Architects.

and J. A. BRANDON, Architects.

Part I. containing 10 Plates, 5s. plain; 7s. 6d. coloured, to be completed in three or four Parts.

ANTIQUARIAN GLEANINGS in the NORTH of ENGLAND: being Examples of Antique Furniture, Plate, Church Decoration, Objects of Historical Interest, &c. Drawn and Etched by W. B. SCOTT.

"A collection of Antiquarian Belles, chiefly in the Decorative branch of Art, preserved in the Northern Counties, portrayed by a very competent hand. Many of the objects possess considerable interest; such as the object of the order of the objects of the order of the Antiquarian, for the Artist who is studying Costume, and for the study of Decorative Art."—Spectator.

Royal 8vo. 10a 6d.; large paper 15a.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES and SLABS: an Historical and Descriptive Notice of the Incised Monumental Memoriasi of the Middle Ages. With upwards of 300 Engravings. By Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. Rector of Downham Market, Norfolia.

ket, Norfolk.

By the same Author,

In parts, cash containing 12 Plates, royal evo. Is 6d.; follo, 2z 6d.;

or on India paper, 5z.

DA COPE of ENG-

In parts, cach containing in Plates, royal evo. In. 6d.; follo, 3s. 6d.;

THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES of ENGLAND: a Series of Engravings upon Wood, from every variety of
these interesting and valuable Memorials, accompanied with brief
Descriptive Notice, this work are published; Part XII., which
will complete the volume, is very nearly ready.

"In the numbers of the attractive work now before us, the perfection to which engraving on wood has been carried is strikingly
shown. The amount of information conveyed in a moderate comshown. The amount of information conveyed in a moderate comble. The minute and faithful exactness with which the smallest
details are reproduced is a most valuable quality in these portraitures. Their variety is striking: selected, in great part, from
number of Mr. Boutell's collection might form the text of a mongraph on Medieval Costume in its three great divisions—Military,
Ecclesiastical, and Secular,"—drehoological Journal, Vol.VI. p. 91.

By the same Author, royal 8vo.

By the same Author, royal 8vo. CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS in ENGLAND and WALES: an Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the various classes of Monumental Memorials which have been in use in this country from about the time of the Norman Conquest. Profusely illustrated with Wood Engravings. To be published in four parts. Part I. issued on the 38th of May.

On a large sheet, price 7a 6d. plain, 15a richly coloured; in case, 10a 6d. plain, 18a coloured,

on a sarge sneer, price 7a. 6a. piann, 15s. richly coloured; in case, 10a. 6d. piann, 18s. coloured, 1 cases and 1

MR. MOXON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS. LIFE and LETTERS of THOMAS.
2. FINAL MEMORIALS of CHARLES 3. LIFE and LETTERS of JOHN KEATS. 9 vols, 144, 4. MARTINEAU'S EASTERN LIFE,

4. MARITA EAU STAIR STAI

NEW EDITIONS OF POPULAR WORKS.

DISRAELI'S CURIOSITIES OF LITERA-2. HAYDN'S DICTIONARY of DATES.

3. SHARPE'S HISTORY of EGYPT. 2nd 4. LIFE in the SICK ROOM, 3rd edition.

5. The ESSAYS of ELIA. In small 8vo. 6s.
6. LAMB'S ROSAMUND GRAY, ESSAYS, and FOEMS. In small 8vo. 6g.
Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

POEMS BY SAMUEL BOGERS, ESQ.

ROGERS'S POEMS. Illustrated by 72

1. ROGERS'S ITALY. Illustrated by 56 Vignettes. Price 16s, bds.
2. ROGERS'S POEMS, Illustrated by numerous

Woodcuts. Price 5s. cloth.
3. ROGERS'S ITALY. Illustrated by numerous

4. ROGERS'S POETICAL WORKS. In 31mo. price 2s. 6d. sewed, or 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges. Edward Mcxon, Dover-street.

WORDSWORTH'S POEMS

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. I. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 7 vols. price 35a. cloth.
2. WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION. A Poem. Price 6s, cloth.
3. SELECT PIECES from WORDSWORTH.

Price 6s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges. Edward Moxon, Dover-street,

CAMPBELL'S POEMS.
In one volume, fro. illustrated by 57 Vignettes from Designs by TURNER and HARVEY, price 50s. boards.
CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS.

CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS. In one pocket volume, price 8s. cloth. Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

POEMS BY ALFRED TENNYSON. POEMS BY ALFRED TENNISON,

DOEMS. BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Also, and edition, price 7a cloth,

THE PRINCESS. A MEDLEY. By ALFRED

Edward Moxon, Dover-street. POEMS BY THOMAS HOOD.

HOOD'S POEMS. Third Edition. 1. HOOD'S POEMS of WIT and HUMOUR.

ice 6s. cloth.
2. HOOD'S OWN. Illustrated by 350 Woodcuts. Price 10s. 6d. cloth. Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

SHELLEY'S POEMS, ESSAYS, AND LETTERS.

SHELLEY'S PROSE & POETICAL WORKS, Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY.

1. SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS, Edited by Mrs. Shelley. In 3 vols. price 15s. cloth.

2. SHELLEY'S MINOR POEMS. In 24mo. price 2a, 6d, sewed; or 3s, 6d, cloth, gilt edges. Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

WAGNER'S COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Recently published, 8vo. 9a cloth,

ELEMENTS of the COMPARATIVE ANA-TOMY of the VERTEBRATE ANIMALS. Designed especially for the use of Students. By RUDOLPH WAGNER, M.D. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Göttingen, &c. Edited from the German by ALFRED TULK, M.R.C. "This valuable work will form a good manual for students of comparative anatomy." "Jameson's Philosophical Journal, London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

Mr. WEALE has just published PAPERS on ENGINEERING. Part XII. (completing Vol. VL) 4to. with Plates of Water-wheels, &c.

TREATISE on the LAW of DILAPIDA-TIONS and NUISANCES. By DAVID GIBBONS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with considerable Additions, in large 8vo. price 16s.

TREDGOLD on the STEAM-ENGINE.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the PUBLIC BUILD. INGS of LONDON. Part IV. 8 Plates, price 2s. 6d. 59, High Holborn.

a as you has so, and I am more to a state on the control of the co action, giving n proper subie appear LIZA TONGE

ory current y of "Lord essal proporand were , resembling istom-house of so many Jonathan tion meant,

he skipper the gift of American to a heavy nitted free They did v could not Brougham llets for the

" Through manufac ortunity of of a simple am-engine taneously oom when ull operal; when a mospheric

A Bradford

er of the alves, and was done d a quarhe engine it can be ple piece nach

ot a single resuming n. This a safetynill or on premises, to have verlooker

the mill by using ne could he shaft a stand-ry is the gine ten-ion, and

ed for it James L tion out waterchinery ries will

a hard-

W. J.-W. A.s to the

"Zauth" "Lilly"

SIR JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak. JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak.

Just published, painted by F. Grart, A.R.A., and engraved by G. Rarhael Ward, the PORTRAIT of His Excellency SIR JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak.

Subscribers' Names to be addressed to Mr. G. R. Ward, S1, Fitzroy-square.

SCHILLER'S ROBBERS, EARLY DRAMAS, and GHOST SEER, translated by H. G. Bohn, is now ready. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR JUNE. THUCYDIDES, literally translated by the Rev. H. DALE. Vol. 2, which completes the work. With Bust.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRABY FOR JUNE.

PLATO'S WORKS, literally translated by the Rev. H CARY and others. Vol. 2, containing the Republic, Timenes and Critica, with Introductions by the Kev. H. DAVIS. With Buss. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S EXTRA VOLUME FOR JUNE.

Price 3a. 6d.

Price 3a. 6d.

THOMAS UBOUHART MOREOUTH THOMAS URQUHART, MOTTEUX and others, com lete in 2 volumes, with additional Notes. Vol. 1, with Portrait. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

Now ready, complete in I vol., imperial 8vo, price 22, 28.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY of PAINTERS
and ENGRAVERS. New Edition, continued to the precent
time, with the addition of more than 1,500 Article, by GEORGE
STANLEY. Illustrated with numerous Practice of Monograms.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

New and improved Edition,
CELL'S (SIR WM.) TOPOGRAPHY of
ROME and its VICINITY. By H. BUNBURY, Esq. 8vo,
with Plates and a very large Map of Rome and its Environs,
mounted on cloth, folded in a case, so as to form an additional
volume. It is.

DURKE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA of HERALDRY: or, General Armoury of Eugland, Sectland and Ireland. With an Introduction to Heraldry, and a Dictionary of Terms and a Supplement, lienry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

In richly ornamented binding, price 21z.

HUMPHREYS on MISSAL PAINTING and the ART of ILLUMINATION. Illustrated by 12 replendid Hamples, copied from the Aucient Nissals and Illuminated Manuscripts of the various Ages; also a Series of Outlines for the Use of Students.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

I ARDNER'S EUCLID, with a Commentary, Geometrical Exercises, Treatise on Solid Geometry, &c. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

New Edition, 12mo, neathy bound in roan, 5s.

IVII HISTORIÆ libri quinque priores, with
English Notes. By PRENDEVILLE.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Corent Garden.

Post 8vo. upwards of 100 Wood Engravings, and Geological

Man, 12e.

Map, 12e.

GEOLOGY of the ISLE of WIGHT, described in Excursions round the Island, and along the adjacent Coast of Dorsetshire.

Georgia Grant Wight of Coast of Co

Complete in 1 vol. royal 8vo. 218 Plates by Lowry, 1l. 11a & L.
NICHOLSON'S PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of ARCHITECTURE. New Edition, revised by
JOS. GWILT, Esq.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

Twentieth Edition, with considerable Additions, royal 18mo, very elegantly printed, with a beautiful Frontispiece after Harvey, elegant gift edges, 3s. 6d.

TOMKIN'S BEAUTIES of ENGLISH POETRY, Selected for the Use of Youth, and designed to inculate the Fractice of Virtue.

Pifth Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. Maps, 12.5s.

VALPY'S GREEK TESTAMENT, with English Notes, also Parallel Passages from the Classics.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

New Edition, completed to the present period, one large thick

values raval 8vo.

WADE'S BRITISH HISTORY, Chonologically arranged, with Index and Santa Chonologically arranged, with Index and Santa Chonologically arranged, with Index and Santa Chonological cally arranged, with Index and Supplement. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent Garden.

NEW WORK BY ROSE ELLEN HENDRIKS.
On the lat of June will be published, the First Number, price 1a., of a New Work (to be completed in about Twenty Numbers), AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FLEA.

"CHIT-CHAT," price 7s. 6d., in 1 vol.
Published by James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row; and to be had of all Booksellers.

GARDENING FOR CHILDREN, comprising

the Rudiments of Gardening, adapted to the comprehension Children. With 50 Illustrations. Price 2s. 6d.
Glenny's Catechism of Gardening arranged for

Gienny S Catechism of Gardening arranged for Schools, by the Rev. J. Edwards, of King's College. Price 8d. Glenny's Hand-book to the Flower Garden, con-taining the Description, Culture, and Management of all popular Flowers and Plants. Parts 1, 3, 3, and 4, how ready, price 4d. each. Complete in Treelve Numbers.

THE HILL DIFFICULTY

SOME EXPERIENCE of LIFE in the PLAINS of EASE; The Copyright of the above book having been secured for Engued, it will be immediately published by Sampson Low, 169

OBSERVATIONS on HEADACHE: with an Account of a New Mode of Treatment. To which are added, Remarks on Congeliation as an Anaeshedic superseding Chloroform, and as a Remedy in Discases of the Skin. Illustrated by Cases. By JAMES AlkNOTT, M.B. John Churchill, 46, Princes-street, Soho.

THE ATHENÆUM

John Churchilf, 46, Princes-street, Soho.

Lately published, small Sro, price 7s. 64.

HANDBOOK OF FIELD BOTANY,
comprising the Flowering Plants and Ferna indigenous to
the British Isles, arranged seconding to the Natural System. The
Order, Genera, and Species carefully analyzed, so as to facilitate
their descrimination; with a Synoptical Table of the Genera
according to the Linguage Classification, and a Glossary of those
James M'Glashan, Dublin; Wan. S. Urr & Co. 147, Strand,
London.

This day is published, price Ia.

AN EXAMINATION of the PRESIDENT and EXAMINERS of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHY-SICIANS of London, and of the Medical and Surgical Corporate Bodies of the United Kingdom; with an Analysis of the Medical Evidence given before the *Pelect Committee of the House of Commons; and Suggestions for an improved System of Medical Government. By EDWALDS CRISP, M.D. M.R.C.S. L.A.C. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

NEW WORK BY SIR CHARLES LYELL.

A SECOND VISIT to the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. President of the Geological Society of London.

John Murray, Albemarle street.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.

LIFE of SIR THOMAS MUNRO. LIFE of SIR THOMAS MUNRO. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG, Author of 'The Story of the Battle of John Murray, Albemarle-street,

LIVES of the LINDSAYS; or, A Memoir of the Houses of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES.

By LORD LINDSAY.

John Murray, Albemarie-street.

TRACTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SEASONS. This series of Tracts will, it is hoped, be found neither to short of nor to exceed the Teaching of the Prayer-Book; but, owing the course of the Christian Yran, will set forth in turn the great truths of the Christian Church according to the Il the great truths of the Christian Charles, and all old order of her Seasons.

Part IX. for Trinity and Three following Sundays, is now ready,

price 9d. Oxford: John Henry Parker; and 377, Strand, London.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'VANITY FAIR.'
On the 31st instant will be published, price 1a, (to be completed in Twenty Numbers), No. 8 of P. E. N. D. E. N. N. I. S;

HIS FORTUNES AND MISFORTUNES, HIS FRIENDS
ND HIS GREATEST ENEMY.
By W. M. THACKREAY, Author of 'Vanity Fair, &c. &c.
With Hustatians on Steel and Wood by the Author.
London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

DR. WORDSWORTH'S EDITION OF THE APOCALYFSE, IN GREEK AND ENGLISH.

THE APOCALYPSE, or, BOOK of REVE-LATION; the ORIGINAL GREEK TEXT, with MSS. ions; an ENGLISH TRANSLATION and HARMONY. Notes; and an Appendix to the Hulsean Lectures for 1848 on

with Notes; and an Appenuts to the Apocaltypes. RISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.
By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.
Canon of Westminster.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place; of whom may be had, by the same Author, just published.

1. Lectures on the Apocalypse, Critical, Exposi-

recently on the Apocatypse, United, Exposi-re, and Practical, preached before the University of Cambridge, the Hulsean Lecture for 1818. In 8vo. 13a. 2. Lectures on the Canon of the Scriptures of the d and New Testament, and on the Apocrypha; preached at the ulsean Lecture for 1817. In 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NEW WORK FOR FAMILY READING.

In 8vo. handsomely printed in large type, price 13s.
SUNDAY NIGHT READING, in Short Discourses, adapted to the Proper Lessons for the Sundays throughout the Year. Compiled from various Authors.
By the Hon. Sir EDWARD CUST.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

In small 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

CONSTANCE; a TALE. Addressed to the

Paughters of England,

Rivingtons, 8t. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place;
Of whom may be had, by the same Author, (Intell published.)

Recantation; or, the Confession of a Convert to

NEW WORK ON THE DUTIES OF SERVANTS.

In small 8vo, price 3s, &d.

THE SERVANTS' HALL; a Tale.
Edited by a CLERGYMAN.
Rivingtons, 8t. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place. THE LATE REV. ROBERT ANDERSON.

PRACTICAL RELIGION exemplified by
LETTERS and PASAGES from the LIFE of the late
Rev. ROBERT ANDERSON, Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel,
Brighton.

By the Hon. Mrs. ANDERSON.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

EVANS'S SERMONS ON GENESIS.

THE FIRST REVELATIONS of GOD to MAN, considered in a SERIES of SERMONS, on the First Chapters of GERY, the Rev. W. E. EYANS, M.A. Prebendary and Presector of Hereford Cathedral. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place; Of whom may be had, by the same Author.

1. An Order of Family Prayer for Every Day in

2. The Songs of the Birds; or, Analogies of Animal and Spiritual Life. Sa. 6d.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 12a, 6d.

NOTES on VARIOUS DISTINCTIVE
VERITIES of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
By the Rev. R. W. MORIGAN,
Perpetual Curate of Tregymon, Montgomerythire,
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloopiace.

A HELP to CATECHISING; for the Use of

A HELF to CATECHISING; for the Use of Clergymen, Schools, and Private Families.

By JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

By JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

Late Vicar of Welford; now rofessor of Divinity in the University of Kings, Oleges, Toronto.

Rivingtons, St. Paulis Churchy part, and Waterlooplase; Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

An Account of the Life and Writings of &

Elegantly printed, in square 18mo. with ornamental Border, price 3s. Gel.

CCLESIASTICAL SKETCHES, from the Past and Precent, of SAINT AUGUSTINE'S, CANTEL By the Rev. JOHN PUCKLE, M.A.

Of Brasenose College, Oxford, Incumbent of St. May's, Down-Rivingtons, 8t. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterlooplase; Of whom may be had, by the same Author, lately published, Parochial Sermons. In Svo. 10s. 6d.

A BOON COMPANION FOR BAILWAY TRAVELLERS, Now ready, a New Edition, handsomely bound in cloth, from 5s, 6d. to 3s, 6d.,

JOE MILLER'S JEST BOOK.

A work everybody quotes, and few have read. A reging
from the genuine edition, free from all impurities, with copious
Additions in prose and verse.

The First Edition of this work having been exhausted, it has been reprinted equal to the original, and now issued at a greatly reduced price.

London: Whittaker & Co.

THE RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S COMPANION. By FELIX SUMMERLY.

TRAVELLING CHARTS:

Or, IRON ROAD BOOKS, FOR PERUSAL ON THE JOURNEY.

IN WHICH ARE NOTED,

THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, CHURCHES, MANSIONS, PARES, STA-TIONS, BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, TUNNELS, GRADIENTS, &c. THE SCENER AND ITS NATURAL HISTORY, THE ANYIQUITIES, AND THEIR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS, &c. PASSED BY THE RALLWAY.

With numerous Ellustrations.

Constituting a Novel and Complete Companion for the Railway Carriage.

g Upwards of Eight Hundred Engravings, from drawings taken expressly for these Charts, by distinguished Artists, are comprised in the series.

comprised in the series.

The following, each in a wrapper, are now ready, and may be had at all the Stations:—

1. LONDON TO BRIGHTON, containing a Map and 63 Engravings, 2nd edit, price 6d.

2. LONDON TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

with 52 Engravings, price 6d.

LONDON TO WOKING AND GUILD-FORD, with 52 Engravings, price 4d.

LONDON TO WOLVERTON, with 85 Ea-

5. LONDON TO RICHMOND, with 15 Engrav-

ings, including a View from Richmond Hill, price 2d.

6. LONDON TO WINCHESTER AND SOUTH-

AMPTON, with 125 Engravings, price 1s.
7. LONDON TO GOSPOR'T, with 143 Engrav-

ings, price 1s.

8. LONDON TO READING AND OXFORD

with a Map and 74 Engravings, price 6d.

9. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE, with a Map and 48 Engravings, price 6d.

10. LONDON TO FOLKSTONE AND DOVER,

with a Map and 99 Engravings, price 1s.

11. LONDON TO RUGBY AND BIRMING-

HAM, with 137 Engravings, price 1s. Also, in Octavo,

FELIX SUMMERLY'S

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS BY RAILWAY

Eastern Counties, Birmingham, South-Western, Brighton, and South-Eastern.

TO PANSHANGER, with 3 Engravings, price 1d.

— HARROW, with 7 Engravings, price 1d.

— SHOREHAM, with 4 Engravings, price 1d.

— GUILDFORD, with 9 Engravings, price 2d.

— WINCHESTER, with 11 Engravings, price 2d.

— CROYDON, with 9 Engravings, price 1d.

— CHIDDINGSTONE AND HEVER, with 7 Engravings, price 1d.

price 1d.

REIGATE, with 10 Engravings, price 1d.

WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE, with 13 Engravings,

Or the whole in One Volume, price 1s.

Published at the Railway Chronicle Office, 14, Wellington street North, Strand.

Nº 1126

DURAL (

MAY 26

CTIVE

shire: oo-place:

he Use of city in the

o-place;

al Border,

from the

ry's, Done.

o-place; published,

VELLERS.

oth, reduced

BOOK. A repeine

usted, it has at a greatly

ER'S

G

Y.

ARES, STA-

ATIONS, &c.

n for the

eady, and

taining a

WELLS, GUILD-

85 En-

Engrav-

SOUTH-

Engrav-

FORD

a Man

OOVER,

RMING-

LWAY

outh

stern.

ngravings,

graving,

ellington-

ng by chlorine

nt clay

TS, &c.

3.

URAL CHEMISTRY: AN ELEMENTARY INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE SCIENCE IN 17S generous to Admiculture. By EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S. F.L.S. F.G.S., Hon. Memb. Roy. Agr. Soc. Eng., Prof. of Chemistry gibt Hoticultural Society of London, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Hon. E. I. Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, &c. &c. SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED. Price 4s. 6d.

Prior to the Second Edition.—In preparing a Second Edition of this little book, the opportunity has been taken of correcting several and the First Edition contained. The whole has been carefully revised, and such additions have throughout been made, as the most date of knowledge rendered necessary. In particular, the Tables of Analyses have been greatly extended, by the addition of the latest and most complete Analyses of almost all those plants which are cultivated as crops, as well as of the principal substances entered as manuse.—April 90, 1846.

Changes chemical Charges absorbs am nonia charge in nonia charge in the air of the air nonia charge in the air of the air of cheese chetenham salts charry free grunders in charge in potassium – silver sodium—sine charming charge in potassium—sine potassium—sine charming charge in potassium—sine charming cha ngs of St estelicacid
dis-acetic—bendis-acetic—ic-carbonic—ciic-humic—lactic
malic—muriatic
nitric—oxalic—
sephoric—pyroligsus-silicic—sulsuric—sulphurous
uric—sulphurous
uric—organic of plants on principles pration of guig, chemical damp in mines ntains earbonic contains water es carbonic di test for-volu Scone-nut vaCoheston
Coke
Colophony
Colour of soil
Cone of soil num, oxide
nia - absorbed
narcoal, &c. nate of - fixing
uriate - phossulphate cal liquor heat - maals, breathing nary Hard water Jontagiou matters Jopper, oxide—pyrites Heat, animal—in-sulphate Heat, animal—inw-root s-of coal-lixi-ed-of plants-of seed-of wood Copperas Corn sive sublimate Corrosive sublimate Cream of tartar Cream of tartar Crops, rotation of Cubic nitre Lands Death of plants Decay, influence of lime—like burning—of humus—results of nunder water peliquescence Dew Death of the Lands -barley straw et-root sugar

Double saits
Dough
Draining
Drainage water
Dung — cow — farmyard — horse — pig—
sheep-rabbit
Dutch rushes
Dying
Earth
Earth put

and sulphuric Earth nut Earths—alkaline Earths—alkaline
Effervescence
Egg, white of
Electricity, influence
on plants
Elements
Embryo
Epsom salts Epsom salts
Equivalent
Excrements
Exhaustion of soils m, chloride Expansion Explosion of fireburning of sugar a in plants

damp Fallowing Farm-yard dung Farm-, Fat Feathers Fermentation, putrid —produces carbonic ate—ammonia -lead-lime— sia—potash decomacid
Fertility
Fibre, woody
Fibrin, vegetable
Fir-ashes

tonaces sed by acids rhonic acid gas rhonic acid neces-ary to plants urbonic oxide urburefted hydrogen Fibrin, vegetable
Fir-ashes
Fire
Fire-damp
Fish, refuse
Fixed oil
Fixing ammonia
Flame
Flax ustic potash Bars, foul air in

Muscle
Muscle
Mustard, black
Mustard, white
Naphtha, coal tar
Nascent
Nature of the soil
Natural vegetation
Nightsoil — disinfected

Heat, animal—influence on plants—latent—sensible Hemp-sed Hoofs Ilordein Hordein Hornates Humates Humates Humates Humates Humates Humates Humates Humates Humates Humates—subpuretted—its lightness—subpuretted—its lightness—subpuretted Ice

retted—its lightness—sulphuretted
local control of the local control of

ret Irrigation Isinglass

Lead Lead, carbonate — oxides—sulphuret— Leaves, office of

Lentils—straw
Lettuce
Light, effects of—influence on plants
Light
Li

Steam
Still
Straw
Subsoil Poughing
Substratum
Subsoil Poughing
Substratum
Subsoil Poughing
Substratum
Supar-of lead
Sugar-refiners' waste
Sulphate of alumina
Sugar-tenters'
Supar-tenters'
Supar-tenters matter urine
party powder
Pyrites—opper
Pyroligneous acid
Pyroligneous acid
Pyroligneous acid
Pyroligneous acid
Pyroligneous acid
Pyroligneous acid
Pyrolignites
Quarta
Quarta
Quarta
Guarta
Gu Mordants
Mordants
Mordants
Mordants
Mosaic gold
Mould
Mouldering
Mouldering
Mucilage
Muriate of ammonia
—of lime—of maguesia of potash—of
soda
Muriatic acid
Muscle

gen Sulphuric acid Sulphurous acid Sunflower Sunflower seed Results of combustion
—putrefaction
Rhularb
Rice
Ripening of fruit
River mud—water
Road drift
Rocket
Rock salt
Rocks, disintegration
of Super-salts Super-phosphate of lime Super-tartrate of potash
Swedes
Tapioca
Tarish on silver
Tartaric acid
Tartrates
Teeth
Ternary compound
Tests, vegetable
Thermometer
Tiles

Nightsoil — disinfected

Nitrate of lime—of Roman vitriol
potash—of soda—of Hoots
silver
Nitre beds
Nitre acid, action of Rust of iron

Nitrate acid, action of Rust of iron

Nitrate acid, action of Rust of iron

silver
Nitre beds
Nitre cubic
Nitre acid, action of
Nitrica edd, act Tiles
Tiles al countries ropical col ubers urf ashes urnips urpeutine—oil of Trate of ammonia

rea ric acid Uric acid
Urine, cows'-horses'
-human-putridpigs'-sheep
Use of leaves-plants
Vapour condensed by
cold

Oxadis of Oxide, carbonic of Sea-water—weed copper—of iron—of Seed, formation of Viriol, bulber—green of green consider—of time of shells of Shells and Sh

London; published at the Office of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, 5, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden.

PRINTED FOR

TAYLOR, WALTON & MABERLY,

Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, IVY-LANE, PATERNOSTER-

DARLEY'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS, PRIVATE STUDENTS, ARTISTS, AND MECHANICS.

It is the purpose of this Work to furnish a Series of Elementary Treatises on Mathematical Science, adapted to the wants of the public at large. To youth of either sex at public and private schools; to persons whose education has been neglected, or whose attention has not been directed in early life to such studies; and to Artists and Mechanics these little works will be particularly suited. The principles of the various Sciences are rendered as familiar and brought as near to our commonest ideas as possible; the demonstrations of propositions are made plain for the mind: and brief for the memory; and the Elements of each Science are reduced not only to their simplest but to their shortest

FIFTH EDITION.

A SYSTEM

POPULAR GEOMETRY;

Containing in a few Lessons so much of the Elements of Euclid as is necessary and sufficient for a right understand-ing of every Art and Science in its leading truths and great rejectives. principles.

By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B. Price 4s. 6d. cloth.

NEW EDITION.

COMPANION

TO THE

POPULAR GEOMETRY;

In which the Elements of Abstract Science are familiarized, illustrated, and rendered practically useful to the various purposes of life, with numerous Cuts.

By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B. Price 4s. 6d. cloth.

THIRD EDITION.

A SYSTEM

POPULAR ALGEBRA;

A Section on PROPORTIONS and PROGRESSIONS.

By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B. Price 4s. 6d.

IV.
THIRD EDITION, Just Published,

A SYSTEM

POPULAR TRIGONOMETRY. Both Plane and Spherical;

With POPULAR TREATISES on LOGARITHMS, and the Application of Algebra to Geometry.

By George Darley, A.B.

Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

" For students who only seek this limited knowledge of these sciences, there are perhaps no treatises which can be read with more advantage than Darley's Popular Geometry and Algebra"—Library of Useful Knowledge, article 'Me-

FAMILIAR ASTRONOMY.

By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B.

In 12mo. with Engravings, 5s. cloth lettered.

"There is a vast deal of astronomical information conveyed in a most winning and unassuming manner in this delightful little volume, which, not less for the novelty of its plan, than the extent of its intelligence, reflects infinite credit on the taste and talents of its projector and editor, Mr. Darley."—Sun, April 5, 1830.

CHARLES KNIGHT, 90, FLEET-STREET,

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SELECT LITERATURE. Part V., price 1s. Studies of Shak-spers, by Charles Knight. [In June. Vol. I. price 7s. 6d.]

FRANCE AND ITS REVOLUTIONS: a Pictorial History. By George Long. Esq. A.M. Part XIV., with a Portrait of Pitt, and Engravings on Wood, price.1s.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN: Part XXIII., price 1s., containing North Dernyshing and Dove Dale, with Eight Woodcuts, and an Engraving on Steel.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOP EDIA, Part XXIX., price 1s. [Just published. Vol. VII. price 5s. cloth.]

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THIRTY YEARS' PEACE. By Miss Martikeau. Part VII. First Half, price 24.

London: Charles Knight, 90, Fleet-street; And sold by all Booksellers in London and Country.

JOHNSTON'S PHYSICAL ATLAS. Let H H Y S I C A I A T L A S,

Reduced from the Edition in Imperial Folio
By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F. R.6.3 F. G.8.

Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Parts I., II., and III. are published, containing the following
Maps:

Geological Structure of the Globe.—II. Physical Chart of the
Atlantic Ocean.—III. Mountain Chains of Europe and Asia.

I Under System of Theorem of Vacanic Action.

Extract from the ... Publishing in Monthly Parts, price 3s. 6d. each, E P H Y S I C A L A T L A S,

Extract from the New Edition of Mrs. Somerville's ' Phy

Extract/ron his a view action of airs. Somewise Preprince

"It was the Author's wish, and her Publisher's intention, that
the present edition should be accompanied by a collection of Maps
to Illustrate the more important questions treated of in it; but
Mr. A. Keith Johnston having announced the publication of a new
edition of his 'Physical Atlas' in a reduced size, at a low price, the
first two Numbers of which have already appeared, the project was
relinquished, in the belief that Mr. A. M. Johnston's smaller Atlas
will furnish suitable illustrations to this work."

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London. Orders received by all Booksellers.

MR. R. H. SMART'S GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

Just published, 13mo, price 2s. 6d. cloth,
MANUAL of LOGIC: being the Second
of two Sequels to 'Grammar on its True Basis.' By
SMART, Author of 'Beginnings of a new School of

Also, by the same Author, 12mo, price 2z.

A MANUAL of RHETORIC; with Exercises for the Improvement of Style or Diction. Being the First of two Sequels to Grammar on its True Basia.

Also, by the same Author, in 2 vola, 7a cloth; or 8a roan, GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS: comprising 1, the Accidence and 2, the Principles of English Grammar; -3, a Manual of Exercisea, and 4, a Key.

*** These four works may be had separately: Accidence, 1s.; Principles, 3s. 6d.; Manual, 2s. 6d.; Key, 1s.

London : Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

BOOKS ON BOTANY.

OUTLINES of STRUCTURAL and PHY-SIOLOGICAL BOTANY. By ARTHUR HENFREY, F.L.S. &c., Lecturer on Botany at St. George's Hospital. With 18 Plates, fean, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The ELEMENTS of BOTANY. By M. DE JUSSIEU; translated by J. HEWETSON WILSON, F.L.S. &c. Small 8vo. with several hundred woodcuts, 12v. 6d.

A New Edition of

Mr. BABINGTON'S MANUAL of BRITISH BOTANY. In 13mo. price 10a.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row

NEW and IMPORTANT WORK on

MESSRS, BRANDONS' NEW ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

THE OPEN TIMBER ROOFS of the MIDDLE AGES. Illustrated by Perspective and Working Drawings me of the best Varieties of Church Roofs: with Descriptive

etterpress.

By RAPHAEL and J. ARTHUR BRANDON, Architects.

Also, by the same Authors,

An ANALYSIS of GOTHICK ARCHITEC-

TUBE 138 Plates, 2 vols royal 4to, 25 5a.
PARISH CHURCHES: Perspective Views of
English Ecclesiestical Structures. 109 Plates, royal 3vo, 24 2a.
D. Bogue, Fleet-street.

PRINCE ADALBERT'S TRAVELS.

PRINCE ADALBERT'S TRAVELS.

New ready, in 2 vols 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations, 24s. cloth,
TRAVELS of PRINCE ADALBERT, of
PRUSSIA, in the SOUTH of EUROPE and in BRAZIL;
including a Vorage up the Amason and the Xingd. With a Preface by ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated by Sir
ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK, and JOHN EDWARD TAXLOR,
under the immediate assaction of His Royal Highness.

"The novelty of the New World, the variety and luxuriance of
an accurer, are more clearly depicted by Prince Adalbert than by
any other traveller that we remember."—Spectator

D. Bogue, Fleet-street.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE, their Religion, Character, Customs, and Manufactures. The evils arising from the OPULM TRADE, with a Glance atour Religious, Mora, Folitical, and Commercial Intercourse with the Country. By HENRY CHARLES SIRR, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn. Barristeration, Mr. Sirr has brought a Insyre-like mind to the subject, and generally contrives to elect something new upon each topic that he takes up."—Spectdor.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co., Amen-corner, and 147, Strand.

On the 36th instant, in 1 volume, imperial 4to, 1l. 1la 6d. Lith-graphed in three tints, and slightly coloured, THE CITY AND SIEGE OF MOOLTAN. A Series of Sketches taken before, during, and after the Siege. By JOHN DUNLOP, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon to H.M. Shud Regiment; with Letterpress Descriptions: giving a Complete History of the Siege.

23nd Regiment; with Letterpress Descriptions: giving a Complete History of the Siege. In Year of Mooltan from various points. The Work will consider Section 16 to Murder of Yans Agnew and 8. Anderson – Edwarden's Tropper-General Courtlandt's Artillery—Inhabitants of Mooltan—Camel Driving—Camp Followers—Portraits of Moolraj Sinsh, brothers-Struggles in the Streets of Mooltan—Explosion of the Great Magazine—Views of the Great Batteries—Scenes in the Trenches, &c.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co., Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

BETTS'S TRAVELLING MAPS

Of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, with the Rail-roads carefully laid down to the present time (those in operation being clearly distinguished from those in progress, also the Turn-pike and principal Cross Roads, Canals, &c. &c. : size, 2 feet 6 by 3 feet 1. Frice on cloth in case for the pocket, 5a each

THE LONDON MODERN ATLAS

containing TWENTY-FIVE large size Maps, full Coloured. Price strongly half-bound, 12s. 6d.

ondon : John Betts, 115, Strand, (nearly opposite Exeter Hall); apkin & Co. ; Whittaker & Co. Dublin : A. Todd, 4, Kildare-pl.

SIX NEW WORKS.

ENGLISH SURNAMES: an Essay on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Eymological, and Humorous, enlarged with severa New Chapters, comprising Observations on Scottish, Irish an Norman Surnames, Ciristian Mannes, Inn Signs, Request, the Battle Abbey Boll, Latinized Surnames, &c., with a copious Index. By MARK ANTONY LOWER. 3rd Edition, 9 vols post 8ro. Woodcuts, doth, 12s.

POPULAR RHYMES and NURSERY TALES; with Historical Elucidations: a Sequel to the 'Nursery Rhymes of England.' By J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 13mo. cloth, 4s. &d.

HOLBEIN'S DANCE of DEATH; with an istorical and Literary Introduction by an Antiquary. Square at 8vo. with 54 Engravings, being the most accurate copies ever ecuted of these Gems of Art. cloth, 9s.

A DELECTUS in ANGLO-SAXON, intended a first-class book in the language. By the Rev. W. BARNES.

REPRINTS of RARE TRACTS, illustrating the History of the Northern Counties of England. By M. A. RICHARDSON. 7 thick vols. post 8vo. boards, 7l. 7s. (only 100

The HISTORY of ROMNEY MARSH in KENT. By W. HOLLOWAY, Esq. 8vo. with Plates, cloth, 12a. J. R. Smith, 4, Old Compton-street.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE
COMPANY. Established in 1800, and incorporated by
Royal Charter.
London Offices, 4, New Bank-buildings, City, and 10, Pall Mall
East. Chief Office, 64, Prince-street, Edinburgh.
Capital, £1,000,000, fully subscribed.
President—His Grace the DUKE of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

Previsient—His Grace the DORE of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

SIT PETER LAURIE. Alderman, Chairman.

FRANCIS WARDEN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alexander Lea.

John Connell, Esq., Lea.

John Irvine Giennie, Esq., Henry Webster, Esq., Beq., John Connell, Esq., Henry Boyd, Esq., Jance Sewell, Esq., Hark Boyd, Esq., Jance Sewell, Esq., Henry Boyd, Esq., Jesiente, Lea.

Isaac Sewell, Esq., Lea.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to their ulmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully subfund exceeding half a million sterling, and a revenue from Life Premiums alone of more than 105,000,, which is annually increasing. Four-fifths of the profits are septemially divided among the insurers on the participation scale of premiums. On insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain on credit for the first seven years.

for the whole life, half the premium may remain on credit for the first seven yearsasing rates have been formed upon a plan pseuling the properties of the p

Premium to insure 100% at death.

| | Age. | Without Profits. | Age. | With Profits. |
|---|------|------------------|----------|---------------|
| , | 20 | £1 12 11 | 20 | £1 18 9 |
| | 40 | 2 17 3 3 19 9 | 40 50 | 3 5 0 |

Prospectuses, with tables of rates, and full particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank-buildings, and of the Actuary, John King, Esq. 19, Pall Mail Esst. HENRY T. THOMSON, Secretary,

PORT STEPHENS COLONY. AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1894. Office, 12, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London. J. S. Browning, Esq., Governor, Ashford, Chertest, Suren.
A. W. Blane, Lisq., Deputy-Governor, Salt-Hill, Bucks.
C. D. Bruce, Esq., (Fletcher, Alexander & Co.) 10, Kingt &

yard. Henry Buckle, Esq., Mark-lane. W. S. Davidson, Esq., (Herries, Farquhar & Co.) 16, 8t,

street.
John Hodgson, Esq., St. Helen's-place.
John Loch, Esq., (Director of the Hon. East India Company) Stewart Marjoribanks, Eq., Bushy Grove, Watford, Holis Company, Stewart Marjoribanks, Eq., Bushy Grove, Watford, Hot. J. T. Leslie Melville, (Williams, Deacon & Co.) Birchieles, Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, (Williams, Deacon & Co.) Birchieles, Honry Porcher, Esq., Park Corner, Hartford Bridge, J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., (British Iron Company) South-Sea Hom. J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., (British Iron Company) South-Sea Hom. G. R. Smith, Esq., (Smith, Payne & Co.) Lombard-struck. Thomas Tooke, Esq., (Chairman of Royal Exchange, and & Katherine Docks).

atherine Docks.

8. Thornton, Esq., (Director of Sun Fire Office) Anwell Review, are, Herts.

Ware, Herta.

The Amelian Agricultural Company have determined according to the Amelian Estate at Fort Stephena.

Colonistic Estate is grant from the Crownly was selected with such a state is grant from the Crownly was selected with such a state is grant from the Crownly was selected with such a state in 1834. It consists of about five hundred thousand state fine arable and pasture land (about the same area as last shire), extending from the Northern Shore of Port Stephens is the fine forty miles to the Sitrer Manning. Port Stephens is the fine forty miles to the Sitrer Manning. Port Stephens is the fine hundred day's sail of the City of Sydner; and It lies within so hundred day's sail of the City of Sydner; and it within the length, from the Company's settlement of Carringston in miles length, from the Company's settlement of Carringston which the control of the coad district on the River Hunter, from which the is a daily steam communication with Sydney and its 50,000 ship.

The River Karua flows through the Stephens was through the steam of the steam of

center of the coal astrict on the River Hunter, from which the is a daily steam communication with Sydney and its 30,000 site. The River Karna flows through the Company's lands and Ali into Port Stephens, affording boat navigation for twenty mins the village of Booral.

The Avon, flowing through the agricultural settlement of Structure and the Manning, which forms the northern boundary of the estate, afford unfailing supplies of water. The soil is suitable the growth of all the cryps and fruits of the Soulin of France and France and Structure of the Company have expended upwards of 200,000 in improvations. The hills afford excellent pasture for certificial in thickets, and fish in the streams.

The Company have expended upwards of 200,000 in improvation of the company have expended upwards of 300,000 in improvation of the company have expended upwards of 300,000 in improvation of the company have expended upwards of 300,000 in improvation of the company of the compan

ndly. Uncultivated land suitable for reclamation and culti-

pation.

Indiy, Uncultivated land suitable for reclamation and calimition as farms, vineyards and gardens.

India, Charles of the shores of Port Stephens, on the size of a fature maritime town the shores of Port Stephens, on the size of a fature maritime town.

The terms will be:—for the Houses, Cottages, Farms, Vineyas, &c., twenty year's purchase on an estimated rental.

For the uncultivated land, Fifty Pounds paid in England, and larger sums in like proportion, will entitle the purchaser is Free Passage to Port Stephens; to select a Frechold of Fig. Acres of Land fit for arable purposes, and to a right of passage for a certain number of live stock, maying a poli tax of 6d, perhal for a certain number of live stock, maying a poli tax of 6d, perhal The Company, in order to accommodate Farmers and Gardens of small capital, will lesse land for ten years at 2a an serge annum, giving a right to purchase at any time within ten year. Colonists sailing in the Company's ships will be received a fort stephens by an Agent, and allowed to reside for a limin period in buildings twill be able to obtain, all processories for the limin period in buildings twill be able to obtain all processories for the limin period for the formany, at a very modern at the contract of the limin period for the formany will be able to obtain all processories for the limin period for the formany at a very modern and the contract of the limin period for the formany at a very modern and the contract of the limin period for the period for the limin period

Emigratis will be able to obtain all necessaries of fool at Chiling from the Compan's Stores, at the current price of Sydney, which is one of the cheapest markets in the world fer had fool and chething.

The allowing are among the advantages offered by the let Stepen and the company of the characteristic of the company of the store of the company of the characteristic of

The following are among the advantages offered by the let stephens Colony:—
A Climate which admits of out-door labour all the year rust, under which fevers, agues, and the consumptive diseases of laws under which fevers, agues, and the consumptive diseases of laws are respected to the consumptive diseases of laws arrives at perfection.

An ample quantity of land suitable for arable and patient pureuits adjoining streams.

A Port safe and accessible for ships of the largest burthm.

A Market for produce, within 100 miles, by water committee of the consumption of the settled districts of the Hunter River, to whis at 2a a head, steamers from Sydney ply daily: the most dissess settlements on the Manning being only thirty-live miles from the Port.

Port.
Roads and Bridges through a district sufficient to support
thousand farmers, all ready made.
thousand farmers, all ready made.
The sufficient sufficient and camples may be obtained.
Churches and Clergymen.
Schools and Schoolmasters.

Schools and School masters.

Note.—The Company will make further grants for Chercha and Schools as population increases.

No taxes of any kind, except on the sale of spirits.

Perfect security for Life and Property.

Perfect vii and Religious Liberty.

For a full-grown passess of the sale of spirits.

Life to such that it is a such that the sale of spirits are such as a supplied of the voyage.

It is presumed that Port Stephens offers greater advantage of the royage.

or the voyage.

It is presumed that Port Stephens offers greater ad
than any other Colony, because already twenty-five year
and 300,0000 have given it all that other new Colonies at
to obtain.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to forectary, George Engstrom, Esq., 12, King's Arms-yard, Lesion

N.B .- THE FIRST SHIP WILL SAIL IN JULY.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1827.—No. 49, King Williamstreek, London.—Capital One Million.

Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docka, and Risks of sidescriptions insured at moderate rates.

In whe Life Deparament:—I business relating to 1th Assurances, Deferred Admutites and Family Endowments insured and the most librous later advanced on the most librous later advanced on personal security in the deposit of a Life Follog.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

Nº 112

THE U The Ri e fifths DVANTAG

FAMI

Age 20. A

£. s. d. £. 1 17 9 2

Annuities to meet th the Civil a Tables.

SECUE

FIRE The Con

AR

V.

LTURAL

ect, London sey, Surrey, Bucks.

10, King And o.) 16, St. James

oe) Amwell Burg.

e determined on

lected with gree thousand acres of a as Nottinghan as Nottinghan t Stephens nearly ens is the finat lies within sea road, ten miles tron, on the shore Newcastle on Newcastle on the from which then and its 50,000 inha-

s lands, and falls r twenty miles to

ement of Street, boundary of the oil is suitable for h of France and several tropical for cattle, home plentiful in the

ool. in improving ds. built bridge, and several ext-ricultural farms

hort-horned and ian horses of the nt on the state, the clergyman, a

with excell on and culties

hens, on the six

rms, Vineyards n England, and purchaser to a cehold of Fifty ht of pastarage x of 5d. perhad

and Gardeners 2s. an acre per hin ten years, be received at le for a limited a very modernie

ies of food and rrent prious of world for both

ed by the Peri

the year round cases of Europ of the South n and of indi

and pasters

burthen, ter communi-counting from iver, to which, e most distant miles from the

to support s hich the het

Charches and

iol; that is to average length

r advantage years' labour os are hoping

ation to the rard, London

ASSUR-

re, Stock-inting to Life HE UNITED GUARANTEE and LIFE

THE UNITED GUARANTEE and LIFE

ASUBANCE COMPANY, 36*, 01d Jewry, London.
The Bight Hon, LORD PERKINE, Cherimon.
The Bight Hon, LORD PERKINE, Cherimon.
The Bight Hon, LORD PERKINE, Cherimon.
The Bight Hon LORD PERKINE, THE UNION OF MAINTEE FOR FIDELITY WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.
TO REPORT THE TORSE TO HE TO THE WAY THE WAY TO THE WAY THE WAY THE WAY TO THE WAY THE WAY

ndia Companyin ord, Herts.
Co.) Birchis-las.
idge.
South-See Hom.
d street.
xchange, and s.

LIFE

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, I ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY, 13, Chatham-place, Blackfriara, London.

William Butterworth Bajev, Esq. Chairmen.
John Fuler, Esq. Desite Chairmen.
Leefs Barroughs. Esq. Edg. Edg. Lee, Esq.
Rorel Bruce Chalester, Esq.
ER Healteren. Esq.
Cli Labouth, Esq.
Joshua Walker, Esq.

BONUS.

Tairty per cent. Bonus was added to the Society's Policies on the calculation will be in January, 1852. Annual Premiums with Profits.

Age 20. | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. | Age 50. | Age 55. £.t.d. £.s. d. £.s. d.

NEW LIFE TABLES.

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE

HE ALLIANCE BRITISH dult Voicion Whenever and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, Laden. Capital States of the State of the State

emstine of various Tables in addition to those they had previously in the control of various Tables on Reduced Rates of Premium. I Tables on INCREASING and DECREASING Scales.

I Tables on INCREASING and DECREASING Scales.

I Tables for Early Number of Annual Payments. Tables for early the second of the second payments o

herover.

FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at home at the usual rates.

The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances abroad on resonable terms.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ASSURANCE: COMPAS.

20, Throgmorton-street, Bank; and 14, Pall Mall.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Alderman, Cheirman,
William Banbury, Esq.
Bichard E. Arden, Esq.
J. Humphery, Esq. Ald. M.P.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
Thomas Camplin, Esq.
James Clift, Esq.

James Clift, Esq.

Lewis Pocock, Esq.

James Clift, Esq.

James Clift, Esq.

Amilions—Professor Hall, M.A.—J. R. Shuttleworth, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.

Burgon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick-spince, Old Jewry.

Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.

Shudday Counsed—Sir John Romilly, M.F. Solicitor-General.

ADYANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

ADYANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

Be security of an are subscribed apital, Policyholdern have be security of an income of 63,000.

annually increasing, arising but his issue of upwards of 6,000 policies.

Bonus, or Profit Branch.

Persons assuring on the Bonus system will be annually entitled to sper cent of the profits on this branch (after payment of five ready premiums); and the profit assigned to each Policy may be added to the sum assured, or applied in reduction of the annual

Non-Bonus, or Low Premium Branch.

The Tables on the non-participating principle afford peculiar shrantage to the assured, not offered by any other office,—for whree the object is the least possible outlay, the payment of a five sam is secured to the Policy-holder, on the death of the seared, at a reduced rate of premium.

| Premiums to Assure £100. | | | Whole Term. | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Age. | One Year. | Seven Years. | With Profits. | Without Profits. | |
| 30 30 49 50 80 | £0 17 8 1 1 8 1 5 0 1 14 1 3 2 4 | £0 19 1 1 2 7 1 6 9 1 19 10 3 17 0 | £1 15 10 2 5 5 3 0 7 4 6 8 6 12 9 | £1 11 10 2 0 7 2 14 10 4 0 11 6 0 10 | |

One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the Premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE attention of parties desirous of insuring their lives is requested to the important advantages to be secured by effecting policies with the SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE CORPORATION.

A printed statement of the large additions made to the policies at the last two periodical investigations may be had gratis at the Offices. London Offices, 37, Cornhill.

London Offices, 37, Cornhill.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTION.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of MANSFIELD.

Vice-President—Right Hon. the Earl of SEAFIELD.

Charles Balfour, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
J. E. Goodhart, Esq.
H. M. Kemshead, Esq.
H. M. Kemshead, Esq.
H. F. Sandeman, Esq.
Prospectuses and tables in detail may be had at the Offices, S7,

Cornhill, London.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

50. REGENT-STREET;

50. REGENT-STREET;

60. REGENT-STREET;

Policy Holders' Capital, 21,167,83.

Annual Income, £14,900. Houses Declared, £743,000.

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,705,000.

President

The Right Hosourable EARL GREY.

Sir Richard D. King, Bart Chairman.

Henry R. Alexander, Esg.,

H. Blencowe Churchill, Esg.,

George Dacre, Esq.,

Hilliam Judd, Esg.,

William Judd, Esg.,

The Hon, Arthur Kinnaird,

William Judd, Esg.,

The Hon, Arthur Kinnaird,

William John A. leaumont, Esg., Managing Director.

Physician—John Maclean, M. D. F.S.S., 39, Upper Montague-street.

Montague square.

NINETEEN TWENTIETHS OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Examples of the Extinction of Premiums by the Surrender of

Policy. Insured.

Original Premium,

Bonuses added subsequently, to be further increased annually

| | 1 | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| £2500 1000 1000 | £79 10 10 33 19 2 34 16 10 | Extinguish ditto ditto | ed £1929 2 0 231 17 8 114 18 10 |
| Exampl | les of Bonu | uses added to | other Policies. |
| Date. | Sum Insured. | Bonuses added. | Total with Additions, to be further increased. |
| 1807 1810 1820 | £900 1200 5000 | £982 19 1 1160 5 6 3558 17 8 | £1882 19 1 2360 5 6 8558 17 8 |
| | 1000 1000 Examp Date. | 1000 33 19 2 34 16 10 | 1000 33 19 2 ditto 1000 34 16 10 ditto Examples of Bonuses added to Date. Sum Bonuses 1807 £590 £02 19 1 1810 1200 110 5 6 |

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon applica-tion to the Agents of the Office, in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, at the City Branch, and at the head Office, No. 50, Resent-atrect.

OLD PLATED GOODS RESTORED and

OLD PLATED GOODS RESTORED and the restoration of worn-out Plated Goods can be effected.

ELKINGTON & CO., the Patentees, request all goods may be sent direct to their Establishments, where they have an extensive assortment of their Patent Electro Articles always on show, as unprincipled persons are invading their patent rights. They have authorized no other parties in Lundon to replate.

22. Regent-street, London.

SELF-SEALING ENVELOPES, 1s. per 100. ELIF-SEALIMM ENVELOUES, 16. Per 100, b. made of cream-laid paper—Paper to match, 5 quires for 12—Large size ditto, 5 quires for 12—Hest Sealing Wax. 14 siticks for 12.—Card Plate engraved for 28. 62—100 Cards printed for 28. 62—Copy Books, 28. 64. per dozen—A choice selection of Dressing-cases, Writing-desks, Work-hoxes, Envelope Boxes, Blotting-books, Inkstands, Procked Books, Cullery, &c., at the Manufacturer's Post-office orders, for 30s. and upwards, seni carriage-free—Genuine Eau de Cologne, 28. 6d, per bottle.

PURIFIED BLACK LEAD PENCILS. PURIFIED BLACK LEAD PENCILS,
perfectly free from Grit, may be entirely Ernsed, and will
maintain a Firm Point. Manufactured by E. WOLFF & SUN,
23, Church-street, Spitialfields, London,—The following are the
degrees:—H. HH., HIHH., HHHHH., F., FF., HB., EHR, R.,
HThis Pencil is particularly recommended for writing and
counting-house use.
To be had of Ackermann. 191, Regent-street; Houghton, 30,
Poultry; and all respectable Stationers, &c.
E. Wolff & Son have the honour of supplying their Purified Lead
E. Wolff & Son have the honour of supplying their Purified Lead
and various other large establishments.

GERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES, perma-

RICHARD A. C. LOADER'S CABINET FURNITURE.—RICHARD A. C. LOADER. Upholsterer, 24, Pavement. Finsbury, bess most respectfully to call the attention of Families and the Fablic to the following articles, all of

| OW | ep-back mahogany chairs, with loose seats, in best satin-hair seating. | 0 | 14 | - |
|-----|---|---|----|---|
| D | itto ditto with fast seats | 0 | 10 | - |
| Ma | nogany couches to match, from | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Sol | d mahogany loo tables, polished tto resewood drawing-room chairs, stuffed, and covered | 1 | 16 | 4 |
| - | in damask | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Cou | ches to match, from | | 0 | 1 |
| Ma | ogany chests of drawers, polished, from | | 18 | 1 |
| E | itto extra size | 2 | 15 | |
| Jas | anned chests of drawers, from | ī | 10 | i |
| Dr | saing glasses, from | ø | 6 | |
| Chi | mney glasses, best plate, from | i | 8 | |

is carried on in OXFORD-STREET ONLY. The premises is carried on in OXFORD-STREET ONLY. The premises are very extensive, and contain an ample assortment of the best isceription of goods, at reduced prices for each; for instance, a blinner Service for twelve may be purchased for four guineas—8.0, Oxford-street, near Highe Park. DENT'S IMPROVED WATCHES & CLOCKS.

JOHN MORTLOCK'S China and Glass Business

ENT's IMPROVED WATCHES & CLOCKS.

—E. J. DENT, Watch and Clock Maker by distinct appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, most respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive STOCK of WATCHES and CLOCKS, embracing all the late modern improvements, at the most economical charges. Ladies Gold Watches, with gold dials, jewelled in four holes, S guineas. Gentlemen's, with enamelled dials, 10 guineas. Xouths' Silver Watches, sprinces. Warranted subguiness. Xouths' Silver Watches, sprinces.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES ._ A. B. THE ISEST ENGLISH WAIUHES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, watchmakers, No. 9, cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are with the detached escapement and jewelled; the priors are four guiness and a half, six, and eight gumess each; or in gold cases 10, 12, 14, and 16 guiness each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Every watch is warranted.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHÉ WORKS and ROYAL PAPIER MACHÉ WORKS and SHOW BOOMS.—JENNENS & BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by distinct appointments, to the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, Halkin-street West, Belgraves-quare, London, and Constitution-Hill, Birminshan-Jennens & Bettridge invite inspection.

Jennens & Bettridge invite inspection. Benatuling, many laws their magnificent assomement of Teachary, Tablet, Chairs, Screens, Deske, Inkstands, &c. N.B. Their manufactures are to be procured of all first-class houses in the trade, but only those marked 'Jennens & Bettridge' are warranted.

HAYMAKING SEASON .- Haymaking A Y MA AT IN G SEASON.— Haymaking Machines, with back or reversing action.—MARY WED LAKE, the Widow of the Inventor and Patenies, begs to sequaint MAKING MACHINES under the name of Wedlake's Patent are not manufactured by Mary Wedlake & Co.; but are imitations only, and though somewhat like in appearance, cannot compare with the genuine ones in durability.

13. Reachure-barrect, opposite Mark-iano.

METCALFE & CO.'s NEW PATTERN
TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth
Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into
the divisions of the teeth, and oleaning them in the most effectual
and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming
loose, it. An improved Clothe Brush, that cleans in a third part
trating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian
bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of
improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which
act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine
Smyrma Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations,
dispensing with all intermediate parts are direct importations,
of the properties of the control of the c

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.-This ORIENTAL BALSAMIC Preparation is of unfailing efficacy in the roughly the result of the result

ROWLAND'S HAIR WASH.—This is a Preparation from the choicest Orlievyal HERBS, of peculiarly mild and detersive properties. It pleasingly and effectually cleaness the HAIR and SKIN of the HEAB from sour and every species of impurity, and inparts a defined that the probability of catching cold in the head, and will reduce the hair dry in a few minutes. It entirely supersedes the necessity for using the fine comb, so injurious to the tender skin of the head; and, from its beneficial effects on the health, together with the grateful and refreshing senation it imparts, and being perfectly innocent in its nature, will prove us the properties of the provential of the proventia

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS have no taste of Medicine, and are the only remedy recommended to Females. Price 1s. 18d., 2s. 3d., and 11s. per box. Unprincipled persons counterfeit this Medicine in the form of 'Pills, &c. Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but 'Wareas,' and that the words 'Dr. LOCOCK'S 'Agents—Da Silva & Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; who are also sole Agents of the Co. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; bride-lane, Fleet-st

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple, but certain remedy, to all who auffer from Indigestion, sick Headsche, Billous and Liver Complaints; they ack as powerful tools and gentle aperient, imparting strength to the stomach, and composure to the nervous system. Sold in bottles at la 14d or 2s Act each, by A Willoughby & Co., late B. G. Windua, 61, Bishopsgate Without, and nearly all Medicine Venders. edicine Venders. Be sure to ask for NORTON'S PILLS, and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

A LIVER and STOMACH COMPLAINT of LIVER and STOMACH COMPLAINT of LONG STANDING CURED by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Sergeant Wilson, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and for nearly 28 years employed on the Beagal establishment, suffered most intensely from an affection of the total complete the complete of the service of the property of the former apparently hopeleves as a property of the property of t

No. 1

NOTICE Annua University wi The Certific ten days before Semereet H.

HORTI

The Second
June. Subject
th, or at the
tar of Exhib
The takes
inned to Fell
the afternoon
only to order
N.B. No Ti
Thibittion.

HOL

LECT

No one ca

misitors spectored in Regent

RCF

The SECC is NOW IS will be read Committee

oding 30th

THE

requested to may be purelither direction mitted on the Annus namely, a

GEOI

Two to F and can Mineralog

EXE,

Tickets

the prine

PRO

TH

CHOICE SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

SELECTED FROM THE EXTENSIVE STOCK ON SALE BY

CHARLES MUSKETT, BOOKSELLER, OLD HAYMARKET, NORWICH.

ANNUAL REGISTER, from its commencement in 1758 to 1836 inclusive, with General Index, 80 vols. 8vo. very nice library set, in tree-marbled calf, all genuine editions, 16 guineas.

ANTIQUARIAN Repertory, by Grose, Astle, and other Eminent Antiquaries, numerous plates, 4 vols. royal 4to. half calf extra, 3l. 18s. (pub. at 12 guiness.)

BACON'S (Lord) Works, 10 vols. 8vo. new, calf extra, marbled leaves, 4L 4s. BAXTER'S (Richard) Practical Works, with Life,

by Orme, 23 vols. 8vo. boards, 4l. 10s. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER'S Dramatic

Works, by Weber, 14 vols. 8vo. half calf gilt, 2L 10s. BEAUTIES of ENGLAND and WALES and SCOTLAND, 31 vols. 8vo. new, half calf extra, numerous Engravings, (subscriber's copy), 10L (pub. 38L) v.y.

BELLARMINI Disputationes de Controversiis Christianæ Fidel, best edition, 4 vols. folio, fine set, calf, full gilt backs, 6l. 6s. Paris, 1721

BEN JONSON'S Dramatic Works, best edition, by Gifford, 9 vols. royal 8vo. large paper, fine set, in calf extra, marbled leaves, 6l.

BEVERIDGE'S (Bp.) Works, 9 vols. 8vo. tree-marbled calf elegant, 6t. 10s. Oxford, 1844 Oxford, 1844

BEWICK'S British Birds, large paper, 2 vols. 8vo. half russia extra, first editions, 3t. 13s. 6d. 1797-1804

BINGHAM'S (Joseph) Origines Ecclesiastice, and other Works, 2 vols. folio, fine set, 3/, 3s. BLOMEFIELD'S History of Norfolk, the original

edition, 5 vols. folio, good set, in calf, gilt back, 10%. 10s. - Another set, large paper, 11 vols. royal 4to. boards, uncut, 6t. 18s.

- Another set, 11 vols. royal 8vo. half morocco.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES, complete, by Chalmers, Kidd, Whewell, Bell, Roget, Buckland, Kirby, and Prout, 12 vols. 8vo. fine set, calf, extra, 1ct.

BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Cowper, including the most approved Translations, with Prefaces and Notes, by Alexander Chalmers, 21 vols. royal 8vo. fine set, in russia extra, marbled leaves, 12l. 12s., (cost more than 30 guineas).

BULL'S (Bp.) Works, with Life by Nelson, 8 vols.
8vo. calf extra. 4l. 4s.
Oxford, 1846 8vo. calf extra, 4l. 4s. BURKE'S (Edm.) Works, 9 thick vols. 8vo. cloth,

21. 12s. (pub. 5l. 12s.) *CASTELLI Lexicon Heptaglotton, portrait, 2 vols.

folio, fine copy, nicely bound in calf, 5 guineas.

CHALMERS'S (Dr. Thos.) Works, 25 vols. 12mo. cloth, 4l. 10s. (pub. 7l. 10s.)

CLARKE'S (Dr. Adam) Commentary on the Scriptures, 8 vols. 4to. caif, 51. 5s.—Ditto, 6 vols. boards, 51, 10s.

CLARKE'S Travels, with Life, by Otter, plates, 7 vols. 4to. russia, elegant, 10%. 10s.

·CLAUDE'S Liber Veritatis, comprising 300 prints, engraved by Earlom, good impressions, 3 vols. folio, new, half morocco, elegant, 10%.

COLLIER'S Ecclesiastical History, by Barham, 9 vols. 8vo. beautiful set, calf extra, M. 5s. 1340

COLLINS'S Peerage of England, best edition, by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., 9 vols. 8vo. calf extra, gilt leaves, 4t. 4s., boards 2t. 5s.; (pub. 9 guineas.) 1812

COSTUMES of Austria, China, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, and Yorkshire, with the Chinese Punish-ments, and Military Costume of Turkey, 295 coloured plates, 8 vols. folio, boards, 44. 4s. (cost nearly 60%)

COTMAN'S Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk and Suffolk, 2 vols. folio, half morocco, 5l. 10s.

CURTIS'S Botanical Magazine, or Flower Garden Displayed, complete from its commencement to Sept. 1842, containing about 4,000 beautifully coloured plates, all as clean as new, and uncut, cloth boards, 25 guineas, (cost upwards of 100 guineas.)

D'OYLEY and MANT'S Bible, with Plates, large paper, 3 vols. royal 4to. calf extra, 4l. 4s.

D'ISRAELI'S Curiosities of Literature, both Series, 6 vols. 8vo. new, half calf extra, 21. 8s.

EDGEWORTH'S (Maria) Tales and Novels, best | NOVUM TESTAMENTUM, Grace, textum at edition, 18 vols. 12mo. new, half calf, marbled leaves, 37, 18s.

EUROPEAN SCENERY, by Batty, Cockburn, and Light, complete and uniform in 7 vols. imperial 8vo. half red moroeco extra, uncut, gilt tops, early impres-sions, 10ft. lut. (cost more than 50f.)

FATHERS of the ENGLISH CHURCH, edited by Legh Richmond, 8 vols. 8vo. calf neat, (scarce), 4l. 4s. FLAVEL'S Whole Works, 6 vols. 8vo. boards, (scarce), 21. 2s.

FROISSART'S Chronicles, by Johnnes, 12 vols.

8vo., and Atlas and Life, 2 vols. 4to. half calf extra,
3l. 10s. 1806, &c.

GALLERY of PORTRAITS, by the Society of Useful Knowledge, 168 Portraits, fine early impressions, 7 vols. imperial 8vo. half russia, elegant, 6i. 1833-7

GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE, from its com-mencement in 1731 to the end of 1842, with the General Indexes, bound in calf to 1830, the rest in numbers, a fine uniform set, 25 guineas.

GIBBON'S Roman Empire; also his Miscellaneous Works, by Lord Sheffield, 17 vols. 8vo. fine set in calf, marbled leaves, 5l. 5s. 1813-14

GOOD'S Study of Medicine, best edition, by Cooper, 4 vols. 8vo. cloth, 21s. (pub. 63s.)

GROSE'S Antiquities of England, Wales, Scotland, early impressions of the numerous Plates, 10 vols. 4to fine set, in calf gilt, 5l. 10s. 1783

HAMMOND'S (Dr. Henry) Works, 4 vols. folio, calf, good set, but not quite uniform, 57. 18s. v.y. HENRY'S Exposition of the Old and New Testa-

ment, 6 vols. 4to. cloth, 3/. 18s. (pub. G/. 6s.) HOWE'S (John) Works, by Callamy, 2 vols. folio,

fine copy, 31. 3s. HUME and SMOLLETT'S History of England, with Belsham's Reign of George III., in all 21 vols. 8vo. calf extra, 5l. 1812-13

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. II. to the end of 1847, 10 vols. folio, half morocco, 51. 5s.

INETT'S Church History, continued from Stillingfleet, 2 vols. folio, fine copy (very scarce), 3l. 3s. 1704

INCHBALD'S British Theatre, Modern Theatre, and Farces, complete in 42 vols. 12mo. nice copy in calf extra, contents lettered on backs, scarce, 51. 10s.

JOHNSON'S (Dr. Samuel) Works, by Murphy, 12 vols. 8vo. tree-marbled calf, 3l. 3s.

Dictionary of the English Language, best edition by Todd, 3 vols. 4to. calf extra, marbled leaves

JONES'S (Sir Wm.) Works, with Life, 13 vols. 8vo. calf gilt, neat, 4l. 4s.

KERR'S Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels, 18 vols. 8vo. calf extra, 4l. 4s.

LADBROOKE'S Churches of Norfolk, upwards of 700 Plates, 5 vols. royal 4to. half morocco, 5 guineas, (pub. at 30 guineas.)

LODGE'S Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Persons, 12 vols. imperial 8vo. half morocco extra, uncut, fine early impressions, 8L 15s. (pub. 30L) 1835

LOUDON'S Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, or Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain, 8 large vols. 8vo., 4 of plates and 4 of description, cloth boards, 7l. (pub. 10l.)

LOW'S Domestic Animals, 2 large vols. folio, coloured Plates, half russia extra, 15 guineas,

MONTFAUCON'S Antiquity Explained, by Humphreys, with the Supplement, multitude of Plate 6 vols. folio, very neat, 5l. 5s. 1721-2 1721-25

MASSILLON (Evèque de Clermont) ses Œuvres, Portrait, 13 vols. 8vo. best edition, sewed, 1l. 11s. 6d. (usually sells for 4l. 14s. 6d.) Paris, 1810

MITFORD'S History of Greece, best edition, by Lord Redesdale, 8 vols. 8vo. boards, 32s. (pub. 4 gui-

NICHOLLS On the Common Prayer, with the Supplement, 2 vols. folio, calf, very neat, rare, 63s. 1711-12

Mdem codicum, Lectiones varietatem, J. J. Griebac, the Grafton Paper, 2 vols. royal 5vo. a beautiful cop, in russia, marbled leaves, 3 guineas, Halæ, 1786, 188

PATRICK, LOWTH, ARNALD, and WHIT. BY'S Commentary on the Whole Bible, 7 vol. in nice set, in calf, 5 guineas.

- Another copy, 7 vols. folio, neat and uniform

PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA, complete with the Supplement, 29 vols. in 14, folio, half calf extra, 16. PICTORIAL HISTORY of ENGLAND, both Series complete, 8 vols. imperial 8vo. new half of

PLATONIS OPERA, Grace et Latine (cură Burgess), 11 vols. 8vo. cali extra, 4l. 4s.

POOLE'S Annotations upon the Bible, 2 large volk in folio, good copy, 2l. 2s.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, from its commence ment to 1846, with all the Indexes, 69 vols 8ve, by russia, very neat, 9% 10%.

REPERTOIRE de la LITTÉRATURE, AL cienne et Moderne, with the Supplement, 31 vols. 5m half calf extra, 51.

REYNOLDS'S (Bishop of Norwich) Works, with

his Life, by Chalmers, 6 vols. 8vo. boards, 21.2s. RIDGLEY'S Body of Divinity, 4 vols. 8vo. calf extra. 11. 10s.

ROSE'S General Biographical Dictionary, complete in 12 vols, 8vo, cloth, 8/, 8s,

SAURIN ses Œuvres Complètes, 24 vols. 8vo very neat, in calf, 41. 4s.

SCOTT'S (Rev. Thomas) Commentary on the

(Rev. Thomas) Works, with Life, 12 vols 8vo. fine set, new calf extra, marbled leaves, 5l. Sc. 1881

SCOTT'S (Sir Walter) Poetical Works, 10 vols. 8re. blue calf extra, 41.

Novels, Tales, and Romances, 48 vols. ical Works, 12 vols.—Prose Works, 28 vols.—and Lis, by Lockhart, 10 vols.; in all 98 vols. 12mo. new, had calf extra, marbled leaves, 30%.

- Waverley Novels, best edition, 48 vols 12ma cloth, 5t. 10s. (pub. 12t.)

SHAKSPEARE'S Dramatic Works, the 4th ection, folio, old calf, neat (rare), 3%.

Another edition, with select Notes, by Alex. Chalmers, 8 vols. 8vo. a beautiful copy, in me extra, gilt leaves, 5l. 18s.

- Bowdler's Family, 8 vols. 8vo. new, calf els-

Another edition (Knight's Pictorial), 6 vol. super-royal 8vo. calf elegant, 5l. 15s. 6d.

SIMEON'S Whole Works, by T. H. Horne, 21 vols. 8vo. cloth, 5%, 5s. (pub. 10 guineas) STEPHANI Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ, ed. Valpy,

10 vols. folio, good copy in half calf, 61. 18s. (pul. 39l. 18s.)

London, 1816-9

STRUTT'S Sylva Britannica, or Portraits of Forest Trees, large follo, 50 beautifully finished Painten Etchings, half morocco, elegant, 46. 4s. (pub. 9 guiness)

TAYLOR'S (Jer.) Whole Works, by Heber, 15 vols. 8vo. half calf extra, gilt, (scarce), 62.6a.

(John) Hebrew Concordance, adapted to the English Bible, 2 vols. in 1, large folio, neat, 3l. 3s. 1754 TRACTS for the Times, 5 vols. 8vo. cloth boards,

TUCKER'S Light of Nature, pursued, by Mild-may, 7 vols. 8vo. very neat, half calf, 2l. 2s.

WARBURTON'S Works, by Bishop Hurd, 12 vols. 8vo. nice set, calf, gilt, 5 guineas.

WATERLAND'S (Daniel) Works, by Van Mildert, 10 vols. 6vo. calf extra, 4l. 4s.

YARRELL'S British Birds, large paper, fine impressions, with the Supplement, 4 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, &

The entire Stock comprises many thousand volumes, Catalogues of which may be had on application.